The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 5613. VOL. XXXV TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1855. PRICE SIXPENCE.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS THREE TIMES DAILY.—These fast steamers ply regularly at the following hours:—
From Sydney, at 9 a.m., and at 1 and 4 p.m.
From Parramatta, at 7 and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m.
ON SUNDAY.—From Sydney, at 9 a.m., returning at 4 p.m. Phœnix Wharf, June 15.

STEAM to KIAMA and WOLLONGONG.—The Kiama Steam Navigation Company's steamer KIAMA leaves SYDNEY for KIAMA every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, and KIAMA for SYDNEY every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 1 o'clock p.m., calling at Wollongong going and returning to land and receive passengers. Victoria Wharf, foot of Erskine-street.

FOR KIAMA and SHOALHAVEN.—The favourite steamer, NORA CREINA, will leave for the above districts, THIS EVENING, Tuesday, at 9 p.m. Phœnix Wharf, June 26.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—The WILLIAMS steamboat, MOON, master, for Morpeth, every MONDAY and THURSDAY evening, at 11 o'clock. H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER. The HUNTER steamboat, PETLEY, master, for Morpeth, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY evening, at 11 o'clock. H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street.

STEAM to the HUNTER.—The TAMAR, for Morpeth, THIS EVENING, at 10 p.m. JAMES PATERSON, manager. A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, 26th June, 1855.

FOR CLARENCE TOWN, William River, calling at Newcastle and Raymond Terrace.—The BEN BOLT, THIS EVENING, at 8 p.m. JAMES PATERSON, Manager. A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, 25th June, 1855.

REGULAR WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION with CLARENCE TOWN, WILLIAMS RIVER. Shippers and residents in the William's River District are hereby informed that the Australasian Steam Navigation Company have completed arrangements for running a Steamer, once a week, between Sydney and Clarence Town, and have appointed Mr. STEPHEN M. DARKE, their agent, who is now prepared to receive and store goods for shipment, and generally to transact the Company's business at that place, from whom, and from Mr. W. PERRY, the Company's Agent, at Raymond-terrace, all information, &c., can be obtained on application. The steamer will also call on her way down and receive cargo at such private wharves in the William's River as afford the necessary facilities for its shipment. JAMES PATERSON, manager. A. S. N. Company, Sydney, 11th June, 1855.

STEAMER TO WOLLONGONG, THREE TIMES A WEEK.—The ILLAWARRA continues her usual trips, leaving Sydney every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 9 o'clock, arriving at Wollongong at 2 p.m.; returning thence to Sydney every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at noon. Freight, 10s. per ton; parcels, 1s. each. Phœnix Wharf, June 25, 1855.

STEAM TO MORETON BAY.—The A.S.N. Company's steamship BOOMERANG, HENRY O'REILLY, commander, will be despatched as above, on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, leaving the Company's wharf at 3 p.m. JAMES PATERSON, manager. A.S.N. Company's Wharf, 25th June, 1855.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—

Saloon	£8	8 Inclusive of pre-
Fore cabin	3	5 visions, tax, and fees.

The A. S. N. Company's iron steamship YARRA YARRA, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, leaving the Company's Wharf at 3 p.m. JAMES PATERSON, manager. A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 26th June, 1855.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND—The Royal Mail Steamship WILLIAM DENNY, ROBERT MAILLER, commander, will be despatched from Sydney again for AUCKLAND on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., from Campbell's Wharf. Receipt of cargo to commence on Wednesday morning: but none received on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM LOCHHEAD, Lloyd's Chamber, 213, George street.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN.—The steamship TASMANIA, 400 tons, JOHN CLINCH, commander, will leave the Patent Slip Wharf, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 p.m. No bonded or dry goods will be received on the day of leaving. For freight or passage apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Botts' Wharf.

FOR MORPETH (Hunter River), GRAFTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING; GLENDUART, SATURDAY EVENING. MORRIS and CO., agents, Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.

THE LOUISA MARIA, for CLARENCE TOWN and the WILLIAM. For freight apply to HOGG and MACPHERSON, 51, Market-street.

FOR TWOFOLD BAY.—The cutter EBENEZER, G. D. NICHOLSON, master, will sail on WEDNESDAY, 27th June. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Commercial Wharf.

VANQUISH, for MORETON BAY.—Unavoidably detained until TO-MORROW EVENING. Freight received at the Bethel Wharf (foot of Erskine-street). LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The favourite clipper brig WANDERER, ROZKA, commander, having the larger portion of her cargo ready to ship, will sail in a few days. Apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE direct.—The clipper schooner MARY AND ROSE, 90 tons, Captain KEATS, now fast filling up at the Flour Company's Wharf, has room only for a few tons. Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

DEVERIL, for GRELONG.—Shippers are requested to complete their arrangements, as she will positively clear at the Customs THIS DAY. Apply on board, at the Victoria Wharf (foot of Erskine-street); or, to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street. June 22.

FOR ADELAIDE direct.—The first-class schooner FRANCIS, now loading at Northwood's Wharf, is fast filling up, and will have quick despatch. Shippers are requested to complete their shipments at once, to prevent disappointment. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to CHURCH and MOLISON, 18, Macquarie-place.

FOR AUCKLAND, with despatch.—The favourite brigantine COMET, ARGENT, master, will sail in a few days, full or not full. Can take a few tons of freight. Early application to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf, Erskine-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR WELLINGTON.—The well-known regular trader WILLIAM ALFRED, TINLEY, master, having three-fourths of her cargo ready for shipment, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply to Captain TINLEY, on board, at the Flour Wharf; or to M. E. MURNIN, Queen's-place.

FOR SOURABAYA.—The Dutch barque GENERAL DE STEURS, 800 tons register, FOKKENS, master, will sail for Sourabaya on the 1st July. She has a large cuddy, cabins 9 feet by 7 feet, and carries an experienced surgeon. For rate of passage apply to the Captain, on board, at Lamb's Wharf; or to J. T. ARMITAGE and CO., agents.

FOR CALCUTTA direct.—For a limited number of Passengers.—The fine fast-sailing ship THALESTRIS, Captain TURBET, will sail on the 3rd July, and affords a favourable opportunity to passengers proceeding to that port. For further particulars apply to L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

BLACK BALL LINE OF PACKETS.—ROYAL MAIL PACKET.—The clipper ship MARCO POLO, 1635 tons register, W. WILD, commander, will be despatched early in July, from Melbourne, for LIVERPOOL, under contract with her Majesty's Government to deliver the mails in England in sixty-five days. The accommodations for saloon, second cabin, and intermediate passengers are on the same scale of elegance and liberality as in the other celebrated clippers of this line. The state rooms are fully furnished with every requisite, including bedding. For passage apply in Sydney, to WILLIS, MERRY and CO., Botts' Wharf.

THE WHITE STAR LINE OF PACKETS.—FOR BOMBAY.—The A1 clipper ship GOLDEN ERA, 1563 tons register, H. A. BROWN, commander, will sail for the above port on or about the 1st July. For freight and passage, having unequalled accommodations, apply to the Captain, on board; or to WILKINSON, BROTHERS, 50, Macquarie-place.

FOR LONDON.—The fine first-class American ship MASON, S. WILKINSON, commander, is now ready to receive cargo at the Circular Quay, and will meet with immediate dispatch. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board; to WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO.; or J. B. METCALFE. 9th June, 1855.

FOR LONDON.—The ACHERON, ship, 720 tons register (late Her Majesty's War Steamer), HERBERT R. CROSS, commander, will be dispatched for London about the close of the present month. Either dead weight is on board, and but a small quantity of wool required to complete all the freight she will take. Shippers may rely upon every exertion being used for her immediate dispatch, and with the addition recently made to her, of a false keel, combined with her well-known sailing qualities, it is anticipated she will make a good passage home. Wool is received by Messrs. TALBOT and SON, Stevedores, Campbell's Wharf, and for freight apply to Captain JOSEPH WILSON, Iron Store, Sussex-street; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Counting-house, 213, George-street. 19th June.

FOR LONDON, to sail 1st July.—The fine first-class barque ALLANDALE, 301 tons register, T. V. HARRISON, commander, has only room for a few bales wool, and will be despatched positively as above. Has excellent accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers. For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.; or to CHURCH and MOLISON, 18, Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE, the well-known colonial-built schooner VIXEN, 43 tons register, coppered and copper-fastened, is well found in stores, and having recently undergone a thorough repair, can be sent to sea at a few hours' notice. Apply to CHURCH and MOLISON, 18, Macquarie-place.

PHŒNICIAN, from LONDON.—Consignees of above vessel are requested to pass their entries for the Circular Quay, and all goods impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at their expense and risk. MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO. 20th June, 1855.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.—The fast-sailing brigantine MARION, 100 tons burden, of light draught, can be sent to sea immediately. Apply to T. H. GREEN, Wharf, Druitt-street.

CHARTERS for Manila, Java, and the Mauritius.—The Colonial Sugar Refining Company are open to charter vessels of from 200 to 800 tons, for the conveyance of sugar from each of the above ports. Apply to J. GRAFTON ROSS, secretary, Offices, 158, George-street, opposite Bridge-street.

WANTED to CHARTER, a first-class Vessel, of 250 to 300 tons, to proceed to an Eastern port. LAMB, SPRY, and CO.

WANTED to CHARTER, a smart first-class Vessel, of 100 to 150 tons, to proceed on a three months' voyage. LAMB, SPRY, and CO.

NOTICE.—All Accounts against the brig THAMES must be sent in by noon, THIS DAY. HENRY FISHER, Southern Packet Office, 25, George-street.

SOPHIA.—Notice.—All accounts against this vessel must be delivered to the undersigned by 12 o'clock THIS DAY, after which they will not be received. CHURCH and MOLISON, 18, Macquarie-place.

A QUAY BERTH VACANT.—WEST and HARRISON, Bethel Wharf.

QUAY BERTHS vacant at Campbell's Wharf. Apply to Captain KENDALL.

QUAY BERTHS vacant; Stores, Offices, and Stables TO LET. Apply to MORRIS and CO., agents, Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.

TO SHIPPERS OF GOLD AND SPECIE TO ENGLAND.—The undersigned, agents for the Canton Insurance Office, issue policies on gold and specie, payable either in Sydney or London, at Two per cent. premium. THACKER and CO.

ASSISTED PASSAGES to AUCKLAND.—The undersigned is authorized by the Provincial Government of Auckland to assist emigrants of good character, who are desirous of repairing to that important and rising colony—to consist of the following classes:—
Agricultural labourers
Domestic servants
Mechanics—various trades.
WILLIAM LOCHHEAD, Lloyd's Chambers, 213, George-street.

SINGLE FEMALES PER GOLDEN ERA.—The unmarried Females by the above vessel, about 137 in number, can be hired on WEDNESDAY next, the 27th instant, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock p.m.; and following days, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock p.m., at Hyde Park Barracks.

Their several callings, and the number of each calling, are as follows, viz.—

Plain cook	1
Laundresses	2
Housemaids	6
General servants	11
Nursemaids	17
Kitchen-maids	2
Dressmakers	2
Needlewomen	1
Farm servants	94
Dairy maids	3
	137

N.B.—In order to prevent inconvenience, the usual orders for admission into the hiring room must be procured during office hours, on or before 12 o'clock on the day of hiring.

Persons not known to the Immigration Department applying for female servants, will be required to produce letters of introduction from a clergyman or magistrate.

(Signed) H. H. BROWNE, agent for immigration. Immigration Office, Sydney, 25th June, 1855.

IMMIGRANTS PER GOLDEN ERA.—The married and single male immigrants by the above vessel can be hired on board the ship THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 26th instant, and following days, between the hours of 10, a.m., and 4, p.m.

Their several callings and number of each calling are as follows, viz.:—

Farm labourers	32 married	20 single.
Shepherds	1 "	1 "
Baker	1 "	0 "
Masons	2 "	0 "
Blacksmith	1 "	0 "
Carpenter	1 "	0 "
Bricklayers	2 "	0 "
Quarryman	0 "	1 "
	40	22

The ship will be anchored at the usual anchorage off Dawes' Point.

(Signed) H. H. BROWNE, agent for immigration. Immigration Office, Sydney, 20th June, 1855.

Colonial Treasury, 22nd June, 1855.

NEW PORTION OF THE CIRCULAR QUAY.—Tenders are invited for the Lease for Six Months, from the 1st day of July next, of the Wharfage Dues to be collected at the new portion of the Circular Quay.

The conditions are set forth in the notice dated the 12th instant, as published in the *Government Gazette*.

The tenders must be endorsed "Tender for new portion of the Circular Quay," and will be opened at this Office at 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant.

Further particulars may be obtained upon application at the Colonial Treasury.

FRANCIS L. S. MEREWETHER, Colonial Treasurer.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders will be received until 27th instant, for Works required in erecting a house. For plans and specification, apply to W. BRARIDGE, architect, 110, Elizabeth street.

SOUTH HEAD ROAD TRUST.—Tenders for the complete repair of the first mile of the Old South Head Road will be received until TUESDAY, the 10th July, at the office, 30, Hunter-street, where further information may be obtained.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are required immediately for covering the roof of the Sydney Female Refuge, Pitt-street South, with galvanized iron tiles. Particulars may be obtained at the office of Messrs. GOOLD and FIELD, architects, Lloyd's Chambers.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are required for the Stone, Carpenters', and Brick Work, as well as for the Drainage of the Basement Story of the New Offices for the *Sydney Morning Herald*. Tenders will be closed on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m. Plans and specifications may be seen at the offices of Messrs. GOOLD and FIELD, the architects, Lloyd's Chambers.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders are required for the Carpenters' and other Works, in completing a cottage, at Pyrmont. Plans and specification to be seen on application to Mr. EDMUND T. BLACKET, Mort's Buildings, to whom tenders are to be addressed, on or before MONDAY, July 9th. The proprietor will not be bound to accept the lowest tender.

IRON BARK PILES.—Tenders required, stating price by the running foot, in lengths from 20 to 35 feet; not under 15 inches diameter. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Botts' Wharf.

MASONS' and Bricklayers' Tenders for the foundations and chimneys of four cottages, to be erected at the Glebe-road. For plans and particulars apply to Mr. JOHN GERRIE, on the land, adjoining Mr. John Korff's. THIS DAY and TO MORROW.

MR. COLEMAN JACOBS.—In compliance with the wish of numerous parties who have called upon Mr. Jacobs during his absence, he begs to inform them that the hours he can be seen are 9, 1 till 3, and 5 o'clock in the evening. At these hours parties may depend upon seeing Mr. J. 55, Kent-street, Church-hill.

PIANOFORTE PLAYING.—Mr. COLEMAN JACOBS (the celebrated pianist) is now giving lessons. Ladies who have neglected their music have now an opportunity of improving themselves in eight easy lessons, so as to perform quadrilles, schottisches, waltzes, &c., correctly and brilliantly. Terms, two guineas. Mr. J. may be seen daily from 1 till 3. Mr. Jacobs can refer to several ladies in Sydney who have been truly astonished at the progress they have made in so short a time, namely, one month only. 50, Kent-street, Church-hill.

PIANOFORTE PLAYING. PIANOFORTE PLAYING. PIANOFORTE PLAYING.—Ladies of any age, who have neglected their music, may easily acquire to perform correctly and brilliantly, quadrilles, waltzes, schottisches, &c., in eight lessons, by applying to Mr. COLEMAN JACOBS (Pianist to H. R. H. the Duchess of Gloucester), 50, Kent-street, Church-hill. Terms, 2 guineas. Mr. J. may be seen from 1 till 3 daily.

THE LATE BISHOP OF SYDNEY.—A few busts of the late Dr. Broughton.—a cast from a marble bust by Dinham. On sale at £5 5s. each, at F. MADER's, stationer, 174, George-street.

BATHS, BATHS, BATHS.—Mr. SCHOLTZ, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair-dresser, Hunter-street, having received much unprecedented patronage during the three years he has been in business, begs most respectfully to announce that extensive arrangements having been made in his establishment, he can now supply gentlemen at a moment's notice with warm and shower baths. Gentlemen will be provided with a cup of coffee or some other refreshment without charge, when using the baths in the morning. Every attention will be given to comfort, elegance, and cleanliness. Baths for the use of ladies, fitted up with due regard to elegance, are now in course of preparation, and Mr. S. will take the earliest opportunity to apprize the public of their being ready for use. Mr. S. flatters himself to be honoured with the same marked patronage as hitherto.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, the most celebrated remedy in the world for the cure of diseases of the Liver and Stomach.—Emund Aiga, of Geelong, near Melbourne, was for the period of thirteen years a complete misery to himself, and a burden to his friends; he suffered so severely and continuously from liver complaint, and a disordered stomach, that he was constantly for weeks together confined to his bed; the doctors did him no good, and he therefore left off consulting them. Nine weeks ago he commenced using Holloway's Pills, and he has written to Professor Holloway, to acknowledge most gratefully that he is quite cured. Professor Holloway hopes that the thousands of others who have been benefited will now come forward. — Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilised world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices:—1s. 3d.; 3s. 9d.; and 5s. each pot. ☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

STAINES' REGISTRY OFFICE, below *Herald* Office.

THE HOLDER of CERTIFICATE for H over 312 £25, one hogshead rum, ex Sophia Mackenzie, is requested to communicate at once with the storekeeper at LLOYD'S Bonded Stores.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Immense success of Albert Smith's Ascent of Mont Blanc. The next entertainment will take place on THURSDAY EVENING. For particulars see hand-bills.

OPEN EVERY EVENING.—ASHTON'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, York-street.—THIS EVENING, Tuesday, June 26th, Mr. Ashton will appear with his talented Company in some new and astounding feats never before witnessed in this country. Doors open at 7, to commence at half-past. Prices,—Dress Boxes, 3s.; side Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s. WILLIAM EVANS, agent.

ALBERT CASINO, Castlereagh-street. Dancing every evening. H. D. DINTE, Proprietor.

PARRAMATTA.—ROYAL PANOPTICON.—This novel and popular exhibition, which has won general commendation in the neighbouring colonies, will visit Parramatta, Windsor, Penrith, and Bathurst in a few days. LOUIS BENT, agent.

CAMDEN.—ADAM and EVE. The exhibition of this splendid painting will remain open till Saturday next, 30th instant, after which the painting will be removed to Campbelltown. Admission, 2s.; children, 1s.

METROPOLITAN RACES, Barwan Park, on the 3rd and 4th of July, 1855. Tenders will be received from parties willing to rent the Grand Stand, also applications for one or two Booths on the days of the above races, until 8 o'clock on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 27th of June, addressed to the Secretary, at Mr. J. Beal's, Currency Lass, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets. J. STONE, secretary.

RIFLE SHOOTING.—A Rifle Match, for a Double Gun, in case, complete, will take place on MONDAY, 2nd July, at a convenient spot near the town of Maitland. Range from the target 150 yards. Any gentleman wishing to contend for the prize can ascertain full particulars on application, personally or by letter, to Mr. W. DREW, Maitland Hotel; or from the undersigned, G. A. SHEPHERD, gun maker, High-street, West Maitland. N.B. Arrangements will also be made on the same day for another Match, either by the target or trap—the proceeds to be devoted to the Patriotic Fund. VIVAT REGINA.

MECHANICS' SCHOOL of ARTS LECTURES.—THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, June 26th, a Lecture will be delivered in the Theatre of the Institution, on "China and the Chinese," by JULIUS BERNCASTLE, Esq., M.D. The doors will be open at 7 o'clock, and the Lecture will commence at half-past 7 precisely. Each member of the Institution has the privilege of introducing two ladies. JOSEPH DYER, Secretary.

FREEMASONRY.—The Members of the various Lodges under the English constitution, are requested to attend the Adjourned Meeting, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock precisely. By order of the D. P. G. M., H. P. COLES, acting secretary.

FREEMASONRY.—Lodge of Australia, No. 548. Regular Monthly Meeting.—The officers and members are requested to meet at the Lodge Rooms, Clarence-street, THIS DAY, at high noon punctually, in celebration of the festival of St. John. The members will please reassemble at half-past 6 p.m., and dine together with other Lodges and visiting brethren. By order of the W. M., H. P. COLES, acting secretary.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Half-yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors in this Company will be held here on FRIDAY, the 27th July, at 3 o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors, and statement of accounts, and of declaring a dividend for the half-year ending 30th June, 1855; of electing three directors in the room of Thomas Ware Smart, Esquire, who retires by lot, and of Michael Metcalfe and Robert Towns, Esquires, who have resigned; and of two auditors (the present being eligible for re-election); also, of considering and deciding on such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in accordance with the Company's deed of settlement. Proprietors desirous of becoming candidates for the vacant seats in the direction are requested to give notice, in writing, to the directors, at the Company's Office, Sydney, at least fourteen days before the day of election. By order of the Board. JAMES PATERSON, manager. A. S. N. Company's Office, Sussex-street. Sydney, 26th June, 1855.

SYDNEY CHORAL SOCIETY.—A Special General Meeting of Subscribing Members (postponed from Tuesday last on account of the unfavourable weather) will be held THIS EVENING (Tuesday), at the School Room, Castlereagh-street. Chair to be taken at seven. All the Singing Members are requested to attend at a general rehearsal of the Dettingen Te Deum on Wednesday, when the Philharmonic Society's band will assist. JAMES MARTIN, Honorary Secretary.

BARWAN PARK TURF CLUB.—A General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Club will be held at Mr. J. Beale's Currency Lass, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, at 8 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant. A good muster is expected on this occasion. J. STONE, secretary.

PENRITH NEPEAN BRIDGE COMPANY. (Incorporated by Act of Council.)—To Shareholders.—Notice is hereby given, that in conformity with the provisions of the act of incorporation, the Half-yearly General Meeting of the shareholders of this company will be held at Perry's Commercial Hotel, in the Borough of Penrith, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of July next, at 11 o'clock a.m. By order of the board of directors, ALEXANDER FRASER, secretary.

A LADY from England, having a large and suitable residence, replete with all the comforts of an English gentlewoman's home, is desirous to take charge of six or eight young ladies whose education may require completing, either in Music, French, Italian, or a knowledge of the domestic management of household affairs. To ladies desirous of obtaining instruction in the proper manner of providing for and doing the honours of the table, a short residence in this establishment will be found of great advantage. Ladies will be received for one or three months, as may be found convenient to themselves.

CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, and COMMERCIAL SCHOOL (held in the Scotch Church), BALMAIN.—Mr. J. BETTESWORTH FLEMYNG, A.M., T.C.D. (for many years Inspector of Schools), Principal. References allowed by Rev. Robert Mansfield, J. S. Darvall, Esq., M.L.C., and several other gentlemen. ☞ Steamboat plies for pupils from Sydney. *** Vacation will terminate on Saturday, 30th instant.

CHIPPENDALE, REDFERN.—A Lady, a talented pianist, possessing high testimonials, both European and colonial, is desirous of increasing the number of her pupils for the pianoforte. Terms, two guineas a quarter. Pupils received at house. Address, Music, Post Office, Chippendale.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, 21, Elizabeth-street North.—Mrs. BROAD begs to acquaint her friends that the duties of the school will commence on Monday, July 2nd.

EDUCATION.—REDFERN.—Mr. CHAPMAN begs to give notice, that the current quarter will end on June 30th, and the third quarter of the present year commence on MONDAY, July 2nd. Vacancies for two boarders. Terms on application to Mr. CHAPMAN, Crisil Cottage, George st., Redfern.

LADIES' ESTABLISHMENT, 1, Horbury-terrace, Macquarie-street.—Mrs. THURSTON begs to thank her friends who have so kindly and liberally patronized her, and to inform them and the ladies and gentlemen of Sydney generally, that the duties of her establishment will be resumed on MONDAY, the 9th of July. Masters are engaged for music and dancing.

MISS THORPE begs to announce to the parents and guardians of her pupils that the present vacation will terminate on MONDAY, the 9th of July. Miss Thorpe has now increased accommodation for boarders at her new residence, Carney's-terrace, Forbes-street, Darlinghurst.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—The wife of a clergyman of the Church of England, assisted by her daughters, receives four young ladies to Board and Educate in all the branches of a liberal education, with accomplishments. The house is delightfully situate, four miles from the city, to which there is constant communication by omnibus. There are at present two vacancies. Terms and references on application A. Z., Post Office, Paddington.

THE MISSES DE METZ beg to intimate that their establishment will be re-opened, after the vacation, on MONDAY, the 16th July. 22, Elizabeth-street North. N.B.—a vacancy for one boarder.

YOUNG LADIES' EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT.—Miss MIVART, who has had many years experience as an instructress in families of the nobility and gentry in England, begs to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Sydney and its vicinity, that she receives a limited number of young ladies at her Educational Establishment, 42, corner of Bligh and Hunter streets. The course of instruction consists of English, Writing, Arithmetic, Ancient and Modern History, Ancient and Modern Geography, Biography, Natural History, French Language and Literature, Italian ditto, Drawing, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Dancing, &c. Miss Mivart has resided for some years on the continent, and is conversant with the French, Italian, and Spanish languages. A limited number of young ladies are received as boarders. Miss Mivart has arranged her plans to afford pupils the opportunity to attend her classes of drawing, singing, and dancing separately.

DR. WILSON, Surgeon-Dentist, No. 72, Elizabeth-street, near Market-street.

ENGLISH NURSE.—Ladies are informed Mrs. HENDERSON is disengaged. Primrose Cottages, Tolbar, Newtown.

H. G. MORGAN, Builder and Cabinetmaker, 387, George-street, opposite the Cathedral.

MR. BRIQUELOT, Docteur en Médicine de la faculté de Paris (Bachelier des sciences) ancien chirurgien des armées Françaises en Algérie, à l'honneur d'informer le public qu'il peut être consulté de 11 heures à 1 heure à Sydney, Churchhill, No. 3. Ses titres et diplômes ont été vérifiés à la Chancellerie du Consulat de France.

MR. J. E SMYTH, Practical Dentist, No. 77, Castlereagh-street, three doors north of Market-street.

MR. J. E. SMYTH, for many years assistant to Mr. Bell-ards, begs to state that he will extract teeth from 9 to 10 o'clock gratis, and advice any hour. No. 77, Castlereagh-street, three doors north of Market-street.

MR. H. GRITTEN, Artist, 68, William-street, Woolloomooloo. ☞ Drawing taught in schools.

MR. J. H. ANDERSON, Professor of Music, late Member of the Royal Academy, London, 1, Horbury-terrace.

MR. A. FLOWER, late with W. E. Ellis, begs to acquaint his friends, the trade, and the public generally, that he has commenced business as a Manufacturing Jeweller, &c., &c., and will be happy to execute any orders entrusted to him. No. 8, Wynyard-terrace. Country orders strictly attended to.

MISS FLOWER'S Millinery Show Rooms, removed from 196, Pitt-street to 8, Wynyard-terrace.

R. HUTCHINSON, Broker, 3, Queen's-place, Sydney.

REMOVED.—J. S. NORRIE, Practical Chemist from Pitt-st., to 381, George-st., opposite the Cathedral.

REMOVAL.—Mr. BELLAMY, Homœopathic Surgeon, to 74, Phillip-street North.

REMOVAL.—L. SHARWOOD and CO., printers brokers, to No. 3, York-street, Wynyard-square.

TASMANIA and AUCKLAND. Advertisements from STAINES' Agency forwarded by next steamers.

£750 to be LENT on Mortgage. Apply to Mr. SPENCER, solicitor, 41, Elizabeth-street.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost from Mr. Armstrong's public-house, Pitt-street, a young black Cattle Dog, with a little white on the breast, and he has been bitten on the hip; answers to the name of Blacker. Any person bringing the same to Mr. ARMSTRONG, Willow Tree public-house, Pitt-street, will receive the above reward.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, last NIGHT, between Castlereagh-street and St. Leonard's Church, North Shore, a Gold Brooch. Whoever will bring the same to R. THOMSON, Esq., Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, will receive the above reward.

£1 REWARD.—Lost, on Friday evening, a Memorandum Book, of no use to any one but the owner, with Sir Robert Burnett and Co. on the cover. Whoever will bring the same to the Blind Beggar, South Head Road, shall receive the above reward.

£1 REWARD.—Lost, on Sunday Evening, June 17, from the Baths, Woolloomooloo Bay, a Waterman's Skiff, name painted inside, John Hall. Whoever will bring the same to the Baths, Woolloomooloo Bay, or give information where it may be found, to E. ROBERTS, 45, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo, will receive the above reward.

£5 REWARD.—Stolen or strayed, from Hovell's paddock, Goulburn, on or about the 25th of May last, one bay Cart Horse, branded PL near shoulder, switch tail; one dark brown Horse, branded W under the mane off side, long tail, off hind foot white. The above reward will be paid by the undersigned on their recovery. JOHN F. MANN, Goulburn.

£5 REWARD.—Lost, one chesnut Mare, branded JB over C near shoulder, blaze down face, strayed from the Adelong Creek. Whoever will bring her to Robert Crouch, storekeeper, Adelong Creek, shall receive the above reward. THOMAS BAINES, Sydney.

PARASOL left on the counter of the *Herald* Office. Owner can have it by paying expenses.

LOST, on Thursday evening last, either in George or Pitt streets, a Gold Bracelet, with a beautiful yellow stone, inlaid. The finder will be rewarded by taking the same to Messrs. SARPY and BIRRELL, King-street.

LOST, a small Carpet Bag, from the William steamer, or the Wharf at Newcastle, on Saturday last. Any person having found the same will please communicate to H., care of MARSH and CO., George-street.

LOST, from the Red Lion, Parramatta Road, one bay Horse, branded PC near shoulder, age 6 years, nearly 15 hands high, on Saturday last. Any person bringing the same to W. PRITCHARD'S, Camperdown, will receive £2 reward.

FOUND, near Hyde Park, a lady's Fur Boa. Apply Mr. BUSB, 225, George-street.

FOUND, drifting, on the Parramatta River, a Log of Timber. The owner can have the same by applying to THOMAS CHANDLER, No. 50, King-street West, and paying expenses.

WATCH FOUND, in Castlereagh-street. The owner can have it by applying to G. PREDDEY, 136, Castlereagh-street.

STOLEN or STRAYED, from Hartley.—One Brown Mare, branded W on the near side, and H in diamond on the off shoulder, with a hollow under the near eye; she is six years old, and is the property of JAMES NASIN. £1 reward will be paid if strayed, and £5 if stolen, on conviction of the thief. The reward will be paid by Mr. DENIS MAHONEY, Innkeeper, Hartley.

WHEREAS, a person proceeding to the interior, some three or four months ago, left a black Filly Foal, with star in forehead, and unbranded, in my paddocks. This is to give notice, that unless she be claimed within fourteen days, and all expenses paid, it will be sold to defray the said expenses. WILLIAM LACKEY, Liverpool.

NORWOOD.—TO CONSTABLES and others.—Timber, fencing, and other materials having been stolen from this property, notice is hereby given, that a reward of ten pounds will be paid on conviction of the offenders. J. R. HARRISON, Charlotte-place.

A LETTER is now lying at the *Herald* Office for H. L. J., Lyons'-terrace.

MR. THOMAS DAWSON, Chronometer-maker, Lower George-street.—I hereby caution you never again to accuse me of having kept money belonging to you, as you did on two occasions lately. HENRY HINE NEWMAN, 41, King-street East.

NOTICE.—If Miss BROWN does not call at 124, Clarence-street, and pay for her board and lodging, her boxes, &c., will be sold by auction to pay the same, seven days from this date. Mrs. KENT.

MR. DUDLEY MILLER, 3rd Officer of the Bolton, having absconded from his ship about ten days ago, notice is hereby given, that if he does not return before the ship sails, the proper documents will be left behind to prosecute and punish as the law directs. The Captain of the Bolton, to whom he is related, will not refuse his discharge in a regular way. Sydney, June 25th, 1855.

ALL PERSONS having any claims against the firm of Messrs. BENJAMIN and MOSES will please forward their accounts immediately to their office, George-street.

IF THIS should meet the eye of John Spencer, from America, he is requested to call on his brother, at Mr. W. SEYMOUR'S, grocer, Clarence-street.

IN THE ASSIGNMENT OF MARMADUKE CONSTABLE.—It is requested that all parties having claims against the estate of Marmaduke Constable will forward particulars of the same, addressed to the Trustees, at their office, No. 4, Union-street; and all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby called upon to liquidate the respective amounts owing by them. (Signed) ALEXR. THOMSON, ALEX. LEARMONTH } Trustees. Sydney, 25th June, 1855.

IN THE ASSIGNMENT of RICHARD WALTON and CO. (late CONSTABLE, BUSHELL, and CO).—It is requested that all claims upon the estate of Richard Walton and Co. be immediately sent in, under cover, to the Trustees, to their Office, No. 4, Jamieson-street; and all parties indebted to the said estate are hereby called upon to liquidate their respective debts. Signed, ALEXANDER THOMSON, ALEXANDER LEARMONTH, Trustees. Sydney, June 21, 1855.

WHIM.—The "mysterious" one who stood behind you, when you knew it not, on the day you made that triumphant speech to the jury, and who sent you comforts when you so much needed them, is not in England, but here, and implores you to send your address to E. E. R., Post Office, Sydney.

A MARRIED LADY is desirous to meet an engagement, either as saleswoman in any light business—has had some colonial experience—or as an assistant to a dressmaker. Apply M S., *Herald* Office.

A LADY is desirous of an engagement either as Morning or Resident Governess. A. B., Messrs. Waugh and Cox, George-street.

A VISITING TUTOR, in families or Schools.—Address L., *Herald* Office.

A YOUNG MAN, of highly respectable connections, lately arrived from England, is desirous of obtaining a situation on a sheep station in the interior. Salary is not an object, the advertiser being desirous of obtaining a knowledge of sheep farming. The southern or western districts preferred. Address J. W. L., *Herald* Office. References will be furnished of character and respectability.

A BOOK-KEEPER, by Double Entry, is open to an engagement. N. D., *Herald* Office.

A COMPETENT CLERK and Bookkeeper wishes for employment. Address A., *Herald* Office. First class references given.

A GENTLEMAN who has had great experience in travelling with stock, and has not long returned from an overland trip to Adelaide, wishes for a similar engagement, either for that market or Melbourne. Letters addressed D.R., Post Office, Campbelltown, will meet with prompt attention.

A RESPECTABLE PERSON wishes for engagements in Dressmaking or other Needlework, at her own home or daily. Has no objection to the country if required. Address S., Post Office, Parramatta-street.

BARMAID.—A respectable young person, daughter of a publican, is desirous to obtain a situation. Unexceptionable references given. Address, K. Z., *Herald* Office.

DAILY GOVERNES

AUSTRALIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK.—Proprietors of shares in this Bank are hereby requested to take notice that the tenth call of £1 per share, being the last call of the capital of the Bank, has been determined upon, to be payable at the Bank Offices, Pitt-street North, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 4th July, 1855.

By order of the Board of Directors.

23rd May, 1855. EDWARD WRENCH, Manager.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK are Buyers and Sellers of Drafts on London at the current rates. The £5 and £10 Drafts on London, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c., payable on demand, may be obtained at the Bank on application.—EDWARD WRENCH, Manager.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK BANK POST BILLS, WITH INTEREST ADDED.

This Bank will issue its Bills payable in Sydney at 3, 6, and 12 months' date, for cash even sums as may be required, to which interest will be added, according to their currency, at the rates of 3, 4, and 5 per cent. per annum, such drafts to be payable to "bearer," or "order," and, when required, instantly discounted at the current rates. Customers of the Bank will be allowed to draw against them on deposit.

By order of the Board of Directors,

(Signed) EDWARD WRENCH, Manager.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY. Offices, Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney

BUSINESS OF THE SOCIETY.

Assurance of every contingency of human life

Issue of present deferred and reversionary annuities

Granting endowments, for children and for old age

ADVANTAGES OF THE SOCIETY.

All the profits of each branch belong to the assured

It is a colonial institution, on the model of the most successful British Offices; while, from the difference of the rate of interest it has more than 3 per cent. per annum in its favour in the investment of its funds.

Loans on its policies on favourable terms.

General facilities with regard to voyaging, residence abroad, &c.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained at the Offices of the Society, or from any of its Agents.

ROBERT THOMSON, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. Capital, £1,500,000.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS

Per cent. per annum.

Brick or stone buildings, with slate, tile, or metal roofs, from ..... 3s. to 5s.

Brick or stone buildings, shingled roofs ..... 5s. to 12s.

Brick nogged and weatherboard buildings, from 10s. to 25s.

Hazardous risks taken by special agreement. Losses from fire lightning made good.

All claims ARGUED AND PAID IN SYDNEY, the agents having a credit with the Union Bank of Australia to any extent required.

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., Agents.

Spring-street, Sydney, 1st July, 1854.

N.B.—In case of fire, notice to be given to Mr. T. J. BOWN, Superintendent of the Sydney Fire Brigade, 258, George-street South.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, £250,000, in Twenty-five Thousand Shares of £10 each

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE:

Breillat, T. C. — Holt, Thomas, jun. — Mansfield, R.
Parfitt, J. — Josephson, J. F. — Murain, M. E.
Foss, Ambrose — Jones, David — Newton, Charles
Gordon, S. D. — Kemp, Charles — Watt, John, Esqrs.

PROVISIONAL SECRETARY:

Mr. James S. Mussell

PROSPECTUS:

The present Sydney Fire Insurance Company being about to close transactions on the mutual principle, it has been determined by the Members to form a Joint Stock Company to be called "The Sydney Insurance Company," the existence of a Colonial Establishment being highly essential.

The numerous and respectable connexion of the present association offers at once the basis of a powerful Company.

The capital proposed to be sub-divided is £250,000 in 25,000 shares of £10 each, upon which £2 per share will be paid up in two instalments of £1 each, half the number being reserved for the present members of the Sydney Fire Insurance Company, and the other half offered to the public.

Application for shares will be received by the Provisional Committee, at the office of the present Company until the 7th proximo; and upon 20,000 shares being subscribed, application for a Bill of Incorporation will be made to the Legislature.

J. S. MITCHELL, Provisional Secretary.

Mort's Commercial Buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney, June 18, 1855.

A meeting of all persons favourable to the formation of the above Company will be held at the office of the Sydney Fire Insurance Company, Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 9th day of July next, at 12 o'clock. By order of the Provisional Committee. J. S. MITCHELL.

SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE Lyons-buildings, 367, George-street, conducted according to usage at Lloyd's, by

MR. SAMUEL H. SMYTH.

Marine Surveyor—Captain Malcolm.

Agent and Marine Surveyor for the Port of Newcastle, Captain F. W. Lodge.

For Auckland, New Zealand—Captain Alexander Grange.

Hours of attendance from 10 till 4.

Scale of Premium per cent., by first-class vessels (free from average unless general).

	Guineas		Guineas
Side Bay	2	Nelson	2½
Moreton Bay	1½	Port Otago	2½
Freshwater Bay	1½	Port Cooper	3
Port Phillip	1½	Great Britain	2
Ditto Steamer	1	China	2½
Adelaide	1½	India	2½
Launceston	1½	Manila	2½
Hobart Town	1½	Java	2
Auckland	1½	Mauritius	2
Port Nicholson	2	California	2

Time Risks on First-class Vessels:—

3 Months, 3 Guineas

6 Ditto, 5 Ditto

The usual brokerage of 5 per cent. allowed.

SAMUEL H. SMYTH, Broker,

Sydney, February, 1854. 367, George-street

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition will be presented, and application will be made, to the Honorable the Legislative Council, in the present session, for leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales, intituled, "An Act to enable the President, Senior Vice-President, and Treasurer of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts' to sell the land belonging to the said Institution, in George-street South, Sydney, and purchase other land, and erect new buildings, in connexion with the objects of the Society, in a more convenient situation, and for other purposes therein contained"—by conferring upon the Trustees acting under, and in pursuance of, the provisions of the said Act, a power of mortgaging the hereditaments now vested in them, under and by virtue thereof, and for other purposes in the said Bill mentioned.—Dated this 5th day of June, 1855.

W. G. PENNINGTON, solicitor for the Bill, 6, Wynyard-terrace, Sydney.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales

Between Robert Thomas Ford plaintiff and Henry Elias Moss and James Ray Tomlinson defendants

WHEREAS an Action has been commenced in this Court at the suit of the above-named Robert Thomas Ford against the above-named Henry Elias Moss and James Ray Tomlinson to recover the sum of six hundred and ten pounds eighteen shillings for work done and money paid by the said Robert Thomas Ford for the said Henry Elias Moss and James Ray Tomlinson and for interest and commission on such payments and advances and for a set off and that it being alleged that the said Henry Elias Moss and James Ray Tomlinson do not reside within this colony or its dependencies a writ of Foreign Attachment has been issued returnable on the second day of July next wherein William W. Cloverley master of the brig Lady Mary now lying in the harbour of Port Jackson is garnished. Notice is hereby given that if at any time before final judgment in this action the said Henry Elias Moss and James Ray Tomlinson (or any person on their behalf) will give the security and notice and file the appearance and plea required by the Act intituled "An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to actions against persons absent from the colony and against persons sued as Joint Contractors" the attachment may be dissolved.

Dated sixteenth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five

JOHN GURNER, plaintiff's attorney, 154, George-street, Sydney.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

In the goods and will of John Doe, late of Kelso, in the colony of New South Wales, labourer, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication of this notice, Austin Barnett, of Kelso, aforesaid, labourer, the sole legatee named in the last will of the said John Doe, deceased, intends to apply to the Honorable Court, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that letters of administration of the goods of the said John Doe, with the said will annexed may be granted to him the said Austin Barnett. Dated this 26th day of June, A.D. 1855. SAMUEL HENNY, Serjeant, Proctor for the said Austin Barnett, Bathurst, by Bradley and James, his agent.

BALMAIN.—Parties desirous of becoming subscribers to the *Sydney Morning Herald*, at Balmain, will please leave their address and pay their subscriptions in advance (£1 per quarter) to Messrs. PERRIMAN and CO., Steam Ferry, Balmain, who have been appointed the agents for that district.

ADVERTISEMENTS for the *Herald* will also be received by Messrs. PERRIMAN and CO., at the Ferry House, daily, up to half-past 6 p.m.

NOTICE TO THE INHABITANTS of SYDNEY.—TRUTER and MARTIN will engage to clean water closets, and leave them in good repair after them; and they hereby engage to cleanse them for one shilling per foot and will not look for the money until the job is completed, or otherwise they will agree with parties by the job. Enquire at the rear of Brickfield-hill, No. 375, or at the bottom of Bathurst-street, No. 9, near Hustler and Craig's.

TO GRAZIERS and Stockholders in the Bathurst and Mudgee Districts.—The above are respectfully informed that Bell's line of road through the Kurrajong, has lately been effectually cleared at a considerable expense, to the extent of about three rods wide, from Mr. Brown's Mill to the Kurrajong, and is fit for travelling with stock.

By taking this line of road, a great saving of distance is effected; and as it is well grassed and watered, and is provided with stockyards, it will be much to the advantage of the stockholders of the district of Bathurst, and the surrounding country, should they adopt the route to market with their flocks and herds.

Kurrajong, June 23.

SAFE and EASY.—Messrs. GEORGE KENDALL and CO. beg to inform the public that they intend starting a safe and commodious covered spring stage waggon, drawn by six horses, for parcels and passengers, from Sydney to Bathurst weekly, and from Bathurst to Sydney weekly. It is fitted up in the pure English style, being covered and very roomy. It is also well adapted for families travelling, as the owners have spared no expense in fitting it up, so that twelve passengers may with comfort sleep, if desirous, making it an accommodation styled safe and easy. Each passenger being allowed to carry fifty pounds of luggage.

Booking-offices as follows:—Golden Fleece, bottom of Brickfield-hill; G. Kendall, Rose Inn, Penrith; Mahoney, Talbot Inn, Hartley. N.B. Bathurst booking-office will appear in a future advertisement. To leave Sydney on MONDAY, July 9th, 1855, at 10 o'clock a.m., and every succeeding Monday; and to arrive at Bathurst at 12 o'clock on Saturdays. To leave Bathurst on Monday at 10 o'clock a.m., and arrive in Sydney at 12.

KYEZOR'S £3 5s. SILVER WATCHES are warranted to keep correct time.—H. KYEZOR, watchmaker to H.M. Majesty's Honorable Board of Ordnance, 165, George-street, between Bridge and Hunter streets, directly opposite the Old Treasury, Sydney, and 46, Edgeware-road, London, begs to call the attention of the public of New South Wales to his large assortment of the above watches. They are jewelled in eight holes, with maintaining-power to keep going while being wound up, in handsome double-bottom engine-turned and engraved cases. These will be found, upon trial, to be serviceable and accurate timekeepers. The same movements, in gold cases, £5. A watch securely packed and forwarded to any part of the colony, upon receipt of 2s. 6d. above the price.

SUBSCRIPTIONS towards Rebuilding St. John's Church, Parramatta. Second List.

	£	s.	d.
Amount already published	715	3	5
Ashe, Mr., Bathurst	5	0	0
Arbouin, Mr.	0	10	0
Allen, Mr. Thomas	5	0	0
Baldock, Mrs.	10	0	0
Brown, Mr. James	2	0	0
Bowden, Thomas, Sydney	2	0	0
Bobart, Mrs.	17	0	0
Barnes, Mrs.	1	0	0
Beale, Mr.	0	5	0
Barley, Mrs.	1	0	0
Bedder, Mrs.	0	6	0
Buckley, Mrs.	0	5	0
Byrnes, Messrs. J. and W.	10	0	0
Bragge, Mr.	1	0	0
Barnett, Mr.	0	5	0
Best, Mr. Thomas	0	10	0
Bennett, Mr.	0	10	0
Barker, Mr. A.	1	0	0
Baptismal Offering, Mr. Garrick	0	10	0
Campbell, Mr. John	100	0	0
Challis, Mr. J. H.	5	0	0
Clarke, Rev. W. B.	2	0	0
Collected at All Saint's Church	17	10	6
Ditto at Cabbedee and Narellan churches	20	0	0
Cox, Mr. Alfred	5	0	0
Cohen, Mr. M.	1	1	0
Carter, Rev. James	5	5	0
Carter, Mrs.	0	10	0
Chilcott, Captain	1	0	0
Carter, William	0	10	6
Cranney, Mr.	0	5	0
Curry, Mr. S.	0	5	0
Cooper, Mr. William	2	2	0
Collected by Jane Clapham and Miss Bennette	11	4	0
Collected by Ann Clapham, Miss Strutt, and Jane White	24	18	5
Campbell, Mr. Robert	50	0	0
Collected by a Lady	3	6	0
Children, Three	0	11	0
Dobson, Mr.	0	10	6
Drew, Mr. S. P.	0	10	0
Dalziell, Mr.	0	5	0
Druitt, Rev. Thomas	4	4	0
Davis, Mr.	6	10	6
Diocesan Society	20	0	0
Elder, Mrs.	3	0	0
Elder, Miss	2	0	0
Entwistle, Mr.	1	5	0
Edrop, Mr.	0	10	0
Edrop, Mrs.	0	10	6
Finch, Captain	1	1	0
Friend, A	1	0	0
Francis, Mr. C.	0	10	0
Ferguson, Mr. John	0	10	0
Flynn, Mr.	0	5	0
Forster, Mr. George	5	0	0
Gore, Mrs.	10	0	0
Gould, Mr. J. M.	5	0	0
Gould, Mrs.	1	0	0
Griffiths, Mrs.	1	0	0
Gilbert, Mr.	0	5	0
Gunther, Rev. James	1	1	0
Gray, M.	0	10	0
Gregg, Mr.	0	10	6
Geslee, Mr.	1	0	0
Gallaway, Mr.	5	0	0
Gibson, Mrs.	1	10	0
Gibson, Master	1	0	0
Grimstone, Mr.	1	0	0
Goodin, Mr. W.	2	2	0
Gammack, Dr.	1	1	0
Greenway, Dr.	25	0	0
Girl, A little	0	10	0
Harvey, Mr. Henry	10	0	0
Holland, Mr.	0	5	0
Hughes, Mr. Henry	1	0	0
Hobbs, Mr.	0	5	0
Hassall, Rev. Thomas	5	0	0
Harper, Mr. R.	3	0	0
Hughes, Mr. Hugh	0	10	0
Holden, Mr. J. R.	3	3	0
Hayes, Mr.	0	10	0
Hitt, Mr.	0	5	0
Halliday, Mr.	0	5	0
James, Mr. H. K.	5	0	0
Jenner, Mr.	1	0	0
Jenner, Mrs.	0	10	0
Kay, Mr.	0	10	0
King, Rev. B. L.	10	10	0
Lowe, Mrs.	2	0	0
Lackey, Mr. John	3	3	0
Lackey, Mr. H.	1	1	0
Lee, Mr. B.	1	0	0
Macarthur, Colonel	200	0	0
MacDougall, Mr. A. L.	50	0	0
Moore, Mr.	2	2	0
Moran, Mr.	0	5	0
Miller, Mr.	1	0	0
Morris, Mrs.	2	0	0
Matthews, Mr. H.	1	0	0
McHanns, Mr.	1	0	0
Massey, Mr.	0	10	0
Norris, Mrs. Mary	2	1	0
Nash, Mr. A.	3	3	0
Nash, Mrs.	2	2	0
Orton, Mrs.	1	0	0
Oakes, Mrs.	2	0	0
Oakes, Mr. George	4	0	0
Oakes, Mr. F.	1	0	0
Piesley, Mr. W.	5	0	0
Pearson, Mr. S. J.	2	2	0
Payten, Mr. A.	1	0	0
Plunkett, Mr.	1	0	0
Parker, Mr. John	0	10	6
Pass, Mr.	1	0	0
Pearson, Mr.	1	0	0
Phillips, Mrs.	0	5	0
Rowling, Mrs.	2	0	0
Suttor, Mr. G. B.	10	0	0
Suttor, Mr. George	10	0	0
Suttor, Mr. W. H.	5	0	0
Single, Mr. and Mrs.	3	0	0
Shelley, Mr. J.	2	0	0
Shelley, Mr. C.	1	1	0
Shelley, Mrs. W.	1	0	0
Shelley, Miss	1	0	0
Shelley, Master	1	0	0
Sloman, Mr (Bathurst)	5	0	0
Scott, Captain	3	0	0
Spence, Mr. G.	5	5	0
Statham, Mr.	3	3	0
Selley, Mr. William	10	0	0
Stafford, Mr. C.	1	0	0
Shackles, Mr. R. H.	5	0	0
Salt, Mr.	0	5	0
Schofield, Mr.	0	10	0
Smith, Mrs.	0	5	0
Sandon, Mr.	0	5	0
Sums under five shillings	3	3	0
Tanks, Mr. W.	1	0	0
Tindall, Mrs	0	5	0
Thesiger, Mr.	2	5	0
Taylor, Mrs., sen.	1	0	0
Tom, Mrs. Thomas	2	2	0
Teasdell, Mr.	0	10	0
Thompson, Mr. A.	2	0	0
Trustee, A	25	0	0
Taylor, Miss Grace	0	10	0
Vallance, Mr.	1	0	0
Watkins, Francis	20	0	0
Warne, Mr., a legacy	20	0	0
Weaver, Mr. C. J.	1	1	0
Woolls, Mr. W.	15	0	0
Wallis, Mr. J.	1	1	0
Williams, Mr.	5	5	0
Wickham, Mrs.	0	10	0
Webb, Miss	0	5	0
Whittaker, Mr. H.	2	0	0
Youngman, Mr. E.	1	1	0
	£1640	5	5

The subscribers to the re-building of St. John's Church are respectfully informed that that sacred edifice, although in an unfinished state, will (D.V.) be re-opened for divine service on SUNDAY next, the 1st July, on which day ceremonies will be preached (in the Morning by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, and in the Afternoon by the Minister of the Parish); and a special collection will be made on behalf of the Building Fund.

On WEDNESDAY next, 27th instant, at 12 o'clock, a Meeting of the Subscribers will be held, in the Vestry, for the purpose of appropriating the seats; priority of choice being, by Act of Council, awarded to each according to the amount of his subscription.

Although the above list shows a large amount to have been collected, nearly the whole has been already expended, and there remains in the hands of the Churchwardens a sum not sufficient to pay more than one-third of their present liabilities; it is therefore earnestly requested of all who feel an interest in this parish, and desire for its welfare and the progress of the work in hand, that they will "come and help us," and do whatever may be put into their hearts by Him who "loveth a cheerful giver."

ROBT. L. KING, Minister of the Parish.

FRANCIS WATKINS
E. L. ROWLING } Churchwardens.
CHAS. BETHEL LYONS

PATRIOTIC FUND, BERRIMA, Second List.—In the advertised List on 19th instant, for Jane Ogse shaw, 2s. 6d., read Jane Openshaw, 2s. 6d.; for William Harwin, 10s., read William Sherwin, £10; for William Bolton, 10s., read William Bottom, 10s.; for William Bolton, junior, 10s., read William Bottom, junior, 10s.; and Mrs. E. Mitchell, 10s., was omitted.

NEW BOOKS and NEW EDITIONS. — W. L. ROSS has much pleasure in intimating the arrival of a large consignment of the above, and is proud to state that he has sent arrangements for receiving the choicest works as they are issued are second to none in the city. The following, among many others, have just been opened:—

A Cyclopædia of Agriculture, Practical and Scientific
Shadows of the East. By Catherine Tobin
Nature and Human Nature. By Sam Slick
Hand Book of Domestic Medicine. (Bohn's Scientific Library)
The Crimea and Odessa. By Dr. Charles Koch
Worlds beyond the Earth. By Phillips
History of Woman. By Fullam
Polynesian Mythology. By Sir George Grey
A Word in Season. By Dr. Cumming
Mountains and Molehills. By Frank Marryat
Rambles through Normandy
The Island Empire
Memoirs of Anne, Duchess of Brittany.

WILLIAM LYLE ROSS, 135, George-street

NEW BOOKS, ex PHŒNICIAN. — WAUGH and COX have the pleasure to announce the following new books, ex Phœnician, as just received—

Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases, third edition
Edmund's Lent Lectures
Helios; or, the Home, History, Literature, and Art of the Greeks, translated from the German of F. Jacobs
English, Past and Present, five lectures by French
The Truth and the Life, by Bishop M'Ilvaine
Bonar's Night of Weeping
——— Morning of Joy
Shiel's Legal and Political Sketches, 2 vols.
Annotated edition of the Poets—Chaucer, vol. 3
Castle Avon, by the author of Emilia Windham
God is Love, by A. Monod
Library of Christian Biography, vol. 2. Felix Neff
Our Native Land, or Sketches and Sketches from British History, for young people, 2 vols.
Home Friend, new series, vol. 1
Short's History of the Church of England
Jay's Portraiture, by Wallace
Howitt's Boy's Adventures in Australia
Six Months among the Malays
Wyandotte, new volume, Bentley's Novels
Young Traveller's Journal in America
Preces Paulinæ
Pliny's Natural History, vol. 1
Footsteps of St. Paul
Memoir and Remains of J. H. Evans
Stoker teth's Cottagers' Guide
Naturalist's Sojourn in Jamaica
Russian Life in the Interior
The Sorrows of the Streets, by M. A. Barber
Life of W. Etty, R. A., 2 vols.
Memorials of John Hampden, by Lord Nugent
Jerusalem Revisited, by W. H. Bartlett
The Great Highway of Life, by S. W. Fullom
Brewer's Guide to Literary History
A Beginning without an End, an Allegory
Soldiers and Sailors, in Peace as in War, by E. B. Hall
History of England, by Rev. G. A. Poole
Commentary on the Litany, by Bishop Forbes
Story of the Peasant Boy Philosopher, by Henry Mayhew
The Great and Good, illustrated in six sketches
Tit for Tat
Elsecra, by the author of Rockingham
Life and Times of Salvator Rosa, by Lady Morgan
Chamber's Hand-Book of French Literature
Maurice's Prophets and Kings of the Old Testament
History of Woman, by S. W. Fullom, 2 vols
Detached Thoughts and Apothegms, by Archbishop Whately
The Restoration of Belief
Rambles through Normandy
Something to Laugh at
Curiosities of London, by John Timbs
Gregorovius's Wanderings in Corsica, 2 vols
Impressions of China, by Captain Fishbourne
Milman's Gibbon's Rome, vol. 7
Dugald Stewarts' Works, vol. 5

WAUGH and COX, 111, George street.

SHORTY WILL BE ISSUED, No. 1, of a New Weekly Newspaper. The object of the promoters of this undertaking is to produce a first-class Journal. The news of the week will be judiciously selected, and will consist of a well digested epitome of all occurrences worthy of being recorded, as well for reference as for the interest attaching to the leading events of a rising colony like Australia.

Arrangements have been made to secure the best and most reliable information on the subjects of prices current, banking, exports, and imports, and the shipping list will form a complete record of the vast maritime trade, dependent on the prosperity of the whole colony.

The proceedings of the Legislative Council will be faithfully and impartially given, and meetings of the various religious and charitable institutions reported.

A first-class WEEKLY FAMILY NEWSPAPER has long been felt to be a desideratum; the conductors solicit communications tending to the advancement of the industrial arts of the colony, and to the development of the internal resources of this vast continent. Agriculture and manufactures—trade and commerce—the railway and the mine—labour and capital—whilst a fair and honest advocacy of these important subjects will be preserved in, any approach to dogmatism or partizanship will be avoided.

The conductors rely entirely on the merits of the publication for support. They are not insensible to the liberal patronage at all times extended to every undertaking which has for its object the well-being of the community, and the progress of the human race in civilization.

As an advertising medium, it is confidently expected that this journal will have some advantages.

Particulars in a future notice.

THE SIGHT RESTORED.—Notice to the Public.—All persons who value their sight should discontinue wearing glass of any kind, when they can get the pure Brazilian pebbles, they being cut out of solid crystal, cold as ice, keep the eyes beautifully cool, and will not scratch. Whereas rubbing any kind of glass takes the bright polish off and impairs the vision, causing dizziness to the head, and sometimes inflammation to the eyes, Brazilian pebbles are recommended by all the first oculists and medical men of London and Paris. J. HYAMS, optician and oculist, 38, Hunter-street.

THE SIGHT RESTORED.—Brazilian Pebbles in gold, silver, steel frames. HYAMS', oculist, Hunter-street

COLONIAL GEMS mounted as ornaments, at HYAMS', lapidary, jeweller, and seal engraver, Hunter-st.

J. HYAMS, Optician and Oculist, will visit Maitland and Morpeth for a few days.

ELEGANT POWERFUL-TONED PIANOFORTES.—The especial attention of the trade, private families, &c., is particularly directed to the very choice selection of new first-class instruments, just landed, and now on view at the City Mart, comprising

Ha de me rosewood semi-cabinet
Ditto ditto ditto cottages
Elegant mahogany ditto
Ditto walnutwood ditto, &c., &c., &c.,

by some of the first London makers, with all the latest improvements; the whole of which will be for positive unreserved SALE, TO-MORROW (Tuesday), 26th instant, at 11 o'clock, presenting an excellent opportunity to select a good instrument. Remember, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock prompt.

BOWDEN and HERBERT, auctioneers.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—HENRY BELL, wholesale and retail butcher, 164, Pitt-street, begs to inform his numerous customers and the public generally that having now completed the alterations in his premises, and also secured a regular supply of fat stock, he is prepared to contract for the supply of meat in any quantity, and of the best quality. Large consumers will find it advantageous to get their supplies from him. N.B.—A considerable reduction in the price of ration meat, of good quality.

THE MERCANTILE EMBARRASSMENTS.—French merinoes, flannels, blankets, wool shawls, dresses, silks, mantles, furs, ribbons. Several large lots have been bought up during the pressure for money, and are now placed before the public at unprecedentedly low prices. N.B. The goods are the sheapest ever shown. Purchase early. SMITH and PARRY, 96, Pitt-street, next the Victoria Theatre.

FRENCH MERINOES, 14s. 6d. the full dress. The best quality French merinoes, one guinea the full dress. Printed cashmeres, 6s. 11d. for 12 yards.
Cobourg cloths 4s. 11d. the full dress.
The best quality, 6s. 11d. the full dress.
Twilled linsey, 5s. 9½. the dress.
Superior black silk dresses, £1 10s.
Black satinet, £1 2s. the full dress.
Real French satins, £1 12s., the best quality made.
450 boxes French cambric handkerchiefs, 4s. 6d. the box.
500 pieces French bonnet ribbons from 6½d. per yard.
Every novelty in French worked collars, habitshirts, chemisettes, sealopings, insertions, flouncings, at the manufacturers' prices.
Address, SMITH and PARRY, 96, Pitt-street, next the Victoria Theatre.

E. MORIZE and CO., 5, Hunter-street (three doors from George-street), have much pleasure in informing their patrons that they have just received, per Thalestris, one case of superior and well-finished English gold and silver patent lever watches, made to their express order by the celebrated makers Clark and Son, in London; all in perfect going order, and provided with the latest improvements. E. M. and Co. think it unnecessary for them to say more of these watches than solicit an inspection from their customers.

FIRST PRIZE MEDAL WATCHES at the London Exposition.—E. MORIZE and CO., 5, Hunter-street, beg to inform their customers that at the request of several of their friends, they have ordered, and now just received, another small invoice of the above watches, which have given so much satisfaction to all those who have purchased of them. These watches are so accurately finished that they will be confidently guaranteed for two years.

E. M. and Co. would beg to remind the public that they have still with them that superior Swiss watchmaker, whose workmanship has given general satisfaction.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE.—Retiring from the Retail Trade.—To the Ladies of Sydney and the respective Counties of New South Wales.—Continuation of the great sale of British and foreign goods at Wynyard House, 240, George-street. A still further reduction in silks, shawls, mantles, ribbons, lasey, dresses, hosiery, &c., &c.

TO HEADS OF FAMILIES.—To insure an entire disposal of their stock of household goods before the 1st August, THOMAS GARTON and CO. have made a still further reduction in blankets, counterpanes, sheetings, calicoes, linens, toilet covers, mosquito nets, tarlatans, &c., &c. Wynyard House, 240, George-street.

FRENCH KID GLOVES.—Three cases of the very best, just opened, consisting of white, coloured, and black; also one case of gentlemen's kid gloves, warranted the best quality manufactured. WALTHAM, RUSH, and CO., 88, Pitt-street.

VELVET and Black Cloth Mantles.—WALTHAM, RUSH, and CO. have opened three cases of the newest mantles in Sydney, and respectfully solicit the ladies to inspect them. 88, Pitt-street.

VELVET and Satin Bonnets.—Two cases of English bonnets, just received, consisting of velvet and satin in dark colours, suitable for the season. These goods will be ready for inspection on MONDAY next, the 25th instant. WALTHAM, RUSH, and CO., 88, Pitt-street.

H. G. MORGAN, Builder and Cabinet Maker, 387, George-street, opposite the Cathedral.

H. G. M., in returning thanks to his friends for the liberal support he has received, begs to inform them and the public generally, that, having removed from West-street to the above extensive premises, lately occupied by Mr. G. C. Hayes, builder, he will be enabled to execute orders, to any extent, on the most liberal terms. Punctuality and strict attention thereto being the rule of this establishment, the proprietor hopes thereby to give ample satisfaction to all who may favour him with their patronage.

All descriptions of alterations and repairs on the most reasonable terms. Houses kept in repair by contract.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having just landed, ex Egmont and Hoogmen, the 2nd supply of winter goods, selected to order by their agent in London, confidently offer them to their customers, and the gentry of Sydney, as unequalled in the colony, either in quality or dest gn; consisting of black and blue saxony, W.D. cloths, ditto fine beavers, superior milled and single black merinoes, specially suit of for dress trousers; white single cassimere, white twilled beaskin, for riding breeches; and white Bedford cords; ditto, Saxony cords, in various shades of drab; ditto woollen and cotton cords; black velvet and satin vestings; varieties of plain black silk ditto; with a superb selection of shawls, and dark fancy cloth materials, suitable to the season. In fancy trouserings will be found—treble milled black satins, well adapted to gentlemen's country wear; together with fancy treble doeskins, of the newest style, and in great variety. SMITH and CURTISS, tailors (late Jones, Smith, and Curtiss), 186, George-street, June 20, 1855.

WOOLLEY'S IRON YARD.—The prices of iron at this yard are as low as at any establishment in Sydney. June 8th, 1855.

BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS. Just opened, a large and varied assortment of some of the handsomest brass and iron bedsteads ever imported, and of various sizes, at JOHN HILL, jun., and SON'S, 48, late 107, King-street.

LEAKY ROOFS—Patent Felt, a sure remedy, for Sale at BEAUMONT and WALLER'S, Castlereagh-street.

THE Undersigned have on SALE the English Magazines for March, also

Lover's Handy Andy, Legends and Stories of Ireland, He would be a Gentleman
T. Hook's Diaries and the Friend of the Family, Ned Musgrave
Maxwell's Adventures of Captain O'Sullivan
Deacon's Adventures of a Rashful Irishman
Lady Morgan's Life and Times of Salvator Rosa
New Novel—Castle Avon—by Author of Emily Wyndham
The Patriotic Poland Journal, now

SIN ELGROVE and THOMSON, 230, George-street.

RUSSELL'S celebrated Patent Cooking Stoves for burning wood, coal, coke, or charcoal.—P. N. RUSSELL and CO. beg to inform their numerous customers and the public in general, that they have made considerable improvements in the construction of their patent stoves, and, having recently received, ex late arrivals, a large importation of materials for their manufacture, are enabled to make a considerable reduction in the price. These stoves are celebrated for their durability, as well as for economy in fuel, and no kitchen ought to be without one. —Sydney Foundry, 265, George-street.

GOUT! RHEUMATISM! GOUT! The pain entirely removed in a few hours, by DR. SOUTHAM'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS, which require no confinement or alteration in the diet. Prepared only by G. BAXTER, Chemist, 465, George-street South. In boxes at 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and 50s. each.

COALS AFLOAT.—The subscriber, sole agent for the Messrs. Donaldson and Brown's superior Burwood Newcastle Coal, and for Messrs. Fairbing, M'Loughlin and Co.'s and Smith's, Four Mile Mule Creek, Morpeth Coal, is prepared to deliver in Sydney, or any of the neighbouring colonies, any of the above coals, in cargoes from 50 to 600 tons, at the rate of 4000 tons per month. JAMES MALCOLM. Sydney, June 7, 1855.

THE MILLER'S POINT COAL and FIREWOOD DEPOT.—JOHN DUGUID and CO., Government Contractors, beg to direct the attention of their numerous customers, the owners of steamboats, proprietors of steam mills, and public institutions, to their large stock of the best Newcastle screened coals, and firewood of all kinds, which they are disposing of on moderate terms.

COALS.—The best screened Newcastle Coals, for household purposes; likewise small coals for smiths' work, at a low figure. WEST and HARRISON, Bethel Wharf.

WASTE PAPER for SALE.—Apply to Mr. FORD, *Herald* Office.

GOLDEN SHERRY, a choice sample: 50 quarter-casks just landed. FERRIS and ARKINS, Pitt-street.

MARSALA, a rich fruity wine: 30 quarter-casks per Asiatic. FERRIS and ARKINS, Pitt-street.

SUPERIOR PORT: 26 quarter-casks. Extra superior port: 33 quarter-casks—just landed per Asiatic. FERRIS and ARKINS, Pitt-street.

DEMERARA RUM, 32 o.p.—50 hogsheads per Asiatic. FERRIS and ARKINS, Pitt-street.

STEAM ENGINES, five, six, and ten horse-power, of simple and portable construction, with flue boilers and furnaces, suitable for either coal or wood fuel, for SALE by ROW, WALKER, and CO.

COPPER REGULUS FOR SALE, averaging from 60 to 70 per cent. copper. Apply at the office of the Ophir Copper Mining Company.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF IRON.—To Country Storekeepers, Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights, Coachbuilders, and others.—J. KEAREY has from this date reduced the price of iron to £17 per ton; also, the best spring steel, 4d. per lb. by the bar, or 3½d. per lb. by the ten. A still further reduction on these prices made to parties making a large parcel—at the Sheffield Warehouse, 44, Pitt-street North.

POTATOES! POTATOES!! POTATOES!!! ex M

THE LAND AND SQUATTING QUESTION RECONSIDERED.

[THE following paper, containing the views of a gentleman highly competent to deal with the subject, and who, we are assured, has no interest or prejudice to serve, is worthy of the attention of the public, at a time when the land question is justly regarded as pre-eminently the great question of the colony. We do not, of course, pledge ourselves to an unqualified approval of the opinions of our correspondent; but we deem them, whether right or wrong, of sufficient interest to be submitted to the public through the medium of our columns.]

SECTION I.

Preliminary.

The importance of the squatting question begins to be at last universally acknowledged, of which fact the growing embodiment of extreme views in one very energetic, if not great, colonial party may be taken as an indication. Waking up from our gold-dreams we find ourselves face to face with a gigantic anomaly, which seems, but perhaps only seems, to cast an ominous shadow on future colonization. Enquiry into and legislation upon this subject, it would appear, cannot much longer be deferred with propriety or even safety; and, indeed, the elements of which it is composed have already, in a neighbouring colony, exhibited so many alarming symptoms of their explosive nature and tendencies, that it is to be feared the longer we ourselves delay, the more difficult will it become for us to decide upon opposing claims, and to reconcile conflicting interests.

As it is more than probable that the control of our waste lands will, under the improved system of government, promised us on the advent of a new Constitution, be vested in the Colonial legislatures, one of their first and chief duties will, undoubtedly, be the settlement of the land question. Some change, therefore, in the mode of sale and administration of waste lands may be regarded as inevitable. But at the very outset of this question a difficulty awaits us in the shape of a new species of interest which has grown up, and apparently been fostered into undue predominance under existing laws and regulations. We find the greater part of our public lands—to an extent according to late returns of many millions of acres—occupied by a vast and constantly increasing body of exclusively pastoral settlers, whose numbers, however, bear no proportion to the extent of land thus occupied, and who are, at the same time, and have been for years past, if not absolutely the greatest, at least one of the two greatest producing classes of the colony. We find this pastoral occupation acknowledged and legalised by imperial ordinances, under which it has become an extensive though anomalous system of leasehold. We find these tenants of the Crown or squatters, as they are commonly called, endowed with electoral privileges, and assuming a political position. We perceive, moreover, that against this body of men whose benefit to the community has been, though reluctantly, admitted, even by their opponents, a prodigious amount of popular obloquy has arisen, while their rights and interests have been assailed by an agitation too general and formidable to be despised, and yet too violent to be entirely reasonable.

Under these circumstances, taken in conjunction with the generally avowed deficiences of our system of public land sales, some change, as I have said, must come, and it would be well, though perhaps hardly to be expected, that the demand for all necessary enquiry should emanate from the squatters themselves. Little accustomed, by the nature of their pursuits, to deal with abstract questions, and feeling themselves practically in a strong, though by no means impregnable position—sensible of the power, but having no confidence in the sense of justice of their opponents—and persuaded by the unanimous voice, no less of friends than of enemies, to ascribe whatever advantages they are thought to possess, whether of political predominance or of legal privilege and immunity, to the beneficent influence of Imperial legislation, the squatters, with some appearance of justice, feel disposed rather to rest content under the increasing burden of prejudice and misrepresentation, to which the present aspect and condition of the land question seem to have hopelessly consigned them, than to tempt those unknown and mysterious dangers which, to their alarmed apprehensions, appear to be stirring in the womb of impending investigation.

The writer of the present treatise, convinced that the squatters so far are in the wrong, and that the ignorance prevailing generally on this subject is not only one of the worst foes with which they have to contend, but also the main obstacle, no less to the future settlement of the land question, than to the determination of the just claims of an important class, will endeavour to indicate certain general principles, applicable to both these points, and at the same time, by a brief analyisis of some of the leading features of the subject, to correct or modify the erroneous views enunciated with reference thereto by a late influential publication.

SECTION II.

Theory of public property in land, and duties of colonial government in relation thereto.

If we examine in the abstract the right of communities to their public lands, we shall find it impossible to fix it on any other foundation than individual right. The fictitious nature in this respect of ownership, as vested in the Crown, which is admitted on all sides, extends equally to a similar ownership, as vested in communities. In the latter case, the exercise of individual freewill, in conjunction with moral responsibility, which is at the root of the institution of property, is more clearly out of question than the case of the monarch or supreme magistrate, by whom a nation is represented. Communities then, no less than sovereigns, are mere trustees—that is to say, they stand invested with the charge and administration of property for such time only as the rights of the true proprietors are necessarily in abeyance, and they derive from such trust no more of the proprietors' rights than are absolutely essential to the due performance of its duties. In short, true proprietorship in land, which depends upon and must have originally consisted in use and definite occupation, can be exercised only by the individual, whose right is the paramount, I might almost say the only, right. On his are virtually built the rights of nations and communities. Prior discovery is nothing; Acts of Parliament and royal proclamations are nothing without occupation. Conquest itself has only come to be acquiesced in, because in the lapse of ages individual rights have gradually grown up, and, as it were, twined themselves around the original injustice, consecrating therein whatever was unholy, and sheltering the rottenness of antiquated wrong. On these grounds alone, or some pretence of such, can modern colonization justify its apparent and, too often, palpable, usurpations. Out of this sacred soil of individual right our modern colonies spring up and are supported; and the theorists who endeavour to vindicate the territorial sovereignty of the people, by impugning individual rights, seem to me to cut away the ground from under their own feet, and to resemble the mathematician who would move a world by levers resting on empty space.

But without insisting on these abstract considerations, which though they appear to me to strengthen, are yet in reality not absolutely essential to the argument, it is clear enough that the very idea of colonisation includes the equitable distribution and effective settlement of the soil. Since it was principally by this motive of becoming a landed proprietor on easy terms that the individual emigrant was induced to abandon his mother-country—since it is only by this temptation requiring a portion of the common stock that we can secured his services and co-operation—the community is bound by a virtual promise, and the public faith is engaged, to allow him, on no hard conditions, a fair share in that vast national territory, which we have combined with him to divide among us for separate use and occupation, and to which, by means of his association with us for that purpose, we have established our public title.

It follows, therefore, that in colonies where our chief business is the distribution and settlement of the soil, and where every permanent settler is an invaluable addition to the population, whose claim to all common rights and properties we have acknowledged simply by having admitted him among us,—it follows, I say, clearly enough, that *every colonist has a right to acquire some portion of the public lands.*

From this simple principle the duties of a colonial government in relation to public lands are easily deduced. In fact, their duties in this respect consist in distribution. As no man, or body of men distinct from the State could be safely allowed to determine the special application of their own rights, and nothing, indeed, but the direst bloodshed and anarchy could be expected to result from leaving the choice of localities for private appropriation to the individual colonists' unregulated will and pleasure, it has been in general, and very properly, judged necessary to distribute public lands according to certain established forms and by a fixed order of selection, nor would any man in his senses think of denying the right and duty of Colonial Governments to compel all claimants whatever to submit to their awards, and in all cases of dispute to abide by their adjudication.

It follows, further, from the above considerations, that all institutions or acts of government or legislation, that in any way obstruct or that do not eventually encourage the constant settlement of the soil, are mischievous and iniquitous—that the public lands of colonies ought to be made by some fixed principle accessible to all colonists upon the easiest terms — and that their rapid and systematic alienation is not only desirable, but essential to correct and successful colonisation. It is plain that to attempt settlement on any other terms, to put off the intending colonist with leases and temporary tenures, is to convert him into a mere serf of the Crown, to deprive him of a property which we only hold in trust for his use and benefit, and to withhold a right which the State is not warranted in retaining. Nor can we colonise successfully on other terms than simple alienation, because without it the improvement of the soil, which is one of our principal objects in colonising, and on which the permanent prosperity of nations so greatly depends, will never be carried on with spirit, or brought to its highest perfection except by freeholders. In what else does colonisation consist than in using and occupying new countries by means of a freehold population? And what other duty of a colonial government can for a moment be placed in competition with this, of securing to every one of its subjects the exercise of his inherent right and the gratification of his natural desire to possess land?

From the same principles the conclusion is irresistible, that by whatever mode the public lands may be distributed, the first and highest consideration is the amount of population permanently attracted thereto, while the prices received in exchange for the land, and the revenues derivable, whether by lease or otherwise, from its administration, are matters of very secondary importance. We are far too apt to be seduced by the fallacy of a national proprietorship in public lands, to look upon them as a vast domain or estate to be enjoyed and used at the arbitrary will and pleasure of a present generation, whereas in fact we only hold them in trust for future colonists, and our chief concern with them is to stock them with people. It may be laid down then as a maxim, that the State has no right to territorial revenue in colonies except for subsidiary purposes, and that to collect or acquire it in any way that interferes with or obstructs the paramount duty of distribution and settlement of public lands is a high crime and misdemeanor in a colonial government. Not that territorial revenues ought never to be collected, or that they may not in many cases be used as legitimate means, provided that in our zeal for collecting we never suffer them to grow into ends of Government; provided they do not induce us to forget our real office of administrators. But, above all things, the idea of extracting a fixed income from either sales or leases of public lands, by any method inconsistent with their constant transfer into the hands of colonists and freeholders—the notion of converting this sacred national deposit into a species of commercial property and investment, and by artifices of dishonourable traffic, coquetting with or speculating upon men's natural desire of property in land, ought to be indignantly discarded from the counsels of a wise and generous people, who should prefer justice to expediency and national prosperity to overflowing treasuries.

It is also undeniable, on the same principles, that the State has no right to constitute itself landlord in perpetuity, because such an assumption would not only be in itself unjust, but would obviously interfere with the duties of distribution. But the question may be asked, why the State, in its avowed capacity of trustee, should be debarred from taking upon itself the office of landlord on a more limited, though less extensive scale, and of issuing leases of public lands for long and definite periods, of course for the supposed benefit of the estate held in trust. But, while the claims of individuals remain unsatisfied, this method of administering public lands can scarcely be put in practice without militating against their rights as colonists, and bringing a novel and dangerous interest into collision with the objects of colonisation. And an additional and most valid objection lies in the general and abstract nature of sovereignty, which renders the Crown incapable of properly performing the peculiar duties or of duly maintaining the rights of landlords.

1. The Crown cannot properly perform the duties of landlords, which are chiefly of a personal nature, and consist for the most part in directing the intercourse, and in modifying or relaxing the rigidity of the contract between themselves and their tenants, so as to take advantage of altered circumstances, and to provide against continual emergencies. These duties can be so ill-conducted by deputies, even for brief periods, that estates have been known to deteriorate in value from the absence of the proprietor, and the political disturbances of Ireland have been attributed, among other causes, to absentee proprietorship, the evils of which are too well understood to require insisting on. And how is it possible for the Crown to be otherwise than a great and continual absentee proprietor.

2. Nor can the Crown duly maintain the rights of landlords, which by their union with supreme authority would become so overwhelming and irresistible, as in all cases where they come into collision with individual interests, or those of weak sections or classes of the community, to be in the highest degree oppressive, arbitrary, and dangerous, while by their impersonal character they would admit of but little relaxation. On the other hand, however just, they would prove in a great measure inoperative against numbers, or influential parties, who could either awe or guide the power of the State to their own ends and purposes. Some apt illustrations of this remark have already occurred in these colonies, particularly during the prevalence of the agitation regarding quit-rents, when, though undoubted hardships were inflicted on individuals, on the whole an ineffectual attempt was made by Government to enforce its manifest rights against a party by no means numerous or powerful.

By a parity of reasoning the State has no right to establish land reserves, unless for immediate and practical purposes, such as public works and buildings, but which are clearly cases of exception to a great general rule. To set aside large tracts of the public lands for ends of remote profit is an act of spoliation, and to reserve them for theoretical purposes, an useless and expensive interference with the progress of colonization, which is not in general benefitted by crude and complicated experiments. Nor is anything but injury inflicted on public interests by excluding from certain localities even temporary occupation, which generally increases production, and is in most cases not resorted to until freehold occupation has been in some way or other prohibited or discouraged.

The same principles are conclusive against raising money on the security of public lands, or pledging them to public creditors for railways or other public undertakings. In these cases we advance a security which we have no right to offer. This species of national embezzlement, for it is really nothing better, is often, as we are told, committed for the benefit of posterity. But as it is a question of right, not benefit, such an argument would not hold good in courts of justice, where analogous cases constantly occur, nor can any calculations of prospective advantage excuse the violation of a trust.

SYLVANUS.

(*To be continued*)

WINDSOR.

BELL'S LINE OF ROAD.—It is with the utmost satisfaction, that we learn from authentic sources that this new line of road *en route* to and from Bathurst, by the Kurrijong and Windsor, has been put into a state fit for travelling and driving sheep and cattle. Upwards of £200 has been lately expended in clearing it about three rods wide from Brown's mill to the Kurrijong. And as in travelling it a distance of several miles is saved compared with the road via Penrith, and there is always an abundance of herbage and water to be found, we have no doubt the graziers and stockholders in the Bathurst and adjacent districts, will find it to their advantage to prefer it in the transit of their stock to market. We have been requested, and feel it a pleasing duty to refer our readers to an advertisement on the subject in our other columns inserted at the instance of some of the enterprising individuals of the Kurrijong, who raised the necessary funds for the clearance and repair of the road.

ACCIDENT FROM LOOSE DOGS.—We have been urged to call the attention of the people of Freeman's Reach, to a nuisance which has grown up in their locality of late, in some of them keeping a parcel of unrestrained ferocious dogs, which attack every horseman that passes along the road. In consequence of this reprehensible state of things, a serious accident happened to one of the resident farmers on Thursday evening last. It seems that a Mr. Pye was then returning home to the high lands, at Wilberforce, on horseback, when a set of these dogs attacked his horse. The latter took fright, ran off, and threw the rider, who sustained a severe fall, having his head injured and his arm fractured. We trust that after this accident, something will be done to prevent the probability of a similar recurrence.

THE WEATHER.—In the early part of the week we had some genial showers which will no doubt have a beneficial effect upon agricultural affairs. The young crops, we are happy to say, are in a very promising condition at present, and should the mild weather which now prevails continue, and rain and frost keep off for a while, the farmers will have all they can desire.

MORETON BAY,

BRISBANE, June 16.—From the terms in which his Honor the Chief Justice expressed himself, more than once, during the proceedings at the late Circuit Court held in this place, it seems likely that before another Criminal Sessions are held we shall have a resident judge presiding in his own court in Brisbane. His Honor said that it was the intention of the Government to introduce a measure into the Council for the purpose, and that it would depend upon the Legislature whether it were carried out or not; meaning I suppose, that the establishment of a local judge would be dependent on the Council granting the necessary funds. Of their doing this, I should think there can be little fear, as not to mention other advantages, even on the score of economy the measure is likely to be found advisable. I see it forms the subject of a paragraph in his Excellency's minutes.

The circuit just terminated, has fully illustrated the fact long ago ascertained beyond all dispute, that by far the greater portion of crime is caused by habits of intoxication. Almost every offence of which the parties stood charged, could be traced more or less directly to the agency of drunkenness. From one point of view a Court of Criminal Justice is a most painful scene to contemplate. Within the bar, of course all is learned composure and sublime indifference, but when we extend our view to the back ground, it is not difficult to distinguish among the crowd the immediate relations or dependents on the prisoner; the deep anxiety and doubt depicted on the countenance of the unhappy wife or the wondering curiosity of the children, too young to feel the deep disgrace about to fall upon their name. And when the sentence is passed which consigns the culprit to spend the very prime of his days as a degraded convict, how hopeless and inconsolable is the grief which bursts from his wretched partner, left alone in her degradation and sorrow to battle with the world for her children as best she may. People conversant with courts of justice must have frequently witnessed such scenes as are here described, and when we consider that they are the inevitable result of crime, how desirable it must be to dam up that foul source from which so great a portion of crime and misery in every variety of shape flows. The learned judge often pointed out in the course of the trials the frequency with which the crime of the prisoner could be traced to a fit of intoxication or to general intemperate habits, and lamented, as all good men must, the spread of a vice which disseminated so much mischief and crime throughout society. On one occasion, while alluding to the painful subject, his Honor said that if he were empowered to draw up a bill and pass it he should engage that the general drunkenness now so remarkable should soon be put down, as he very clearly saw the proper remedy. I suppose his Honor meant a measure of the nature of the Maine Liquor Law, but I perceive many doubt that even so stringent a law as the above would prove ineffectual in this colony. I am certainly of this opinion, unless it were more rigidly enforced than laws on this subject generally are with us. The present Act contains a clause most admirably conceived for the suppression of drunkenness, as it imposes a fine upon any publican who shall serve a man with liquor until he become intoxicated, or while he is in a state of intoxication. But we never hear of a conviction under this clause. The practice is instead to seize upon the unconscious drunkard, to incarcerate him and to fine him, while the publican who has supplied the means of insensibility, and is both legally and morally guilty in a tenfold degree, is allowed to escape.

Brisbane has been declared to be a place at which prisoners sentenced to hard labour on the roads shall be detained and kept. This point has been gained after a long course of agitation, but now that it has been conceded, it seems doubtful whether it can be turned to any good account. Indeed, from what I hear, it does not appear to be intended to make any use of the permission, as I undertand it has been submitted to the Government Resident, to say whether the local improvements required could be cheaper preformed by prison labour or by contract, and that Captain Wickham has decided that they can be most economically executed by the latter. It has accordingly been resolved I believe, to forward the prisoners confined in the gaol under sentences of hard labour, eleven in number, to Sydney, in the Boomerang. All improvements in our streets and roads will, I presume, in consequence, remain in abeyance until the proposed Government municipal measure be disposed of.

The advancing prices of the necessaries of life are beginning to be seriously felt here. Flour is now £50 per ton in quanties and I hear as much as £60 has been asked when sold by the bag. Everything is advancing in proportion. Butter is 3s. 6d. per lb., and milk is so scarce that there are few families who are not placed by force on short allowance. High as wages are, the advanced cost of living will render it very hard for the labouring man who has a family, to support them in comfort. Luckily a great many of the working men here purchased small freeholds when times were good, and are now living on them, thus not only saving the expensive item of house rent, but diminishing their household expenses considerably by cultivating their small allotments as gardens.

I hear very good accounts from the bush. Feed was never more abundant, or water more plentiful, and so far the squatters are at their ease. The serious fall in the value of wool in the home market, has, however, had a depressing effect, and coupled with the high price of labour, and the cost of flour and other stores still leaves the stockholder at the present time surrounded with many difficulties. Many employers, disappointed in their efforts to engage men from amongst the immigrants now in the local barracks, have made arrangements for hiring them in Sydney, and men so hired are now arriving by every steamer. I hear that the Germans are giving great satisfaction in the bush, and fast superseding the Chinamen. Some of the latter who were receiving lately as much as £2 per week as shepherds, are now roaming about in the bush offering their services at a much more moderate rate. I do not anticipate, however, that they will be thrown out of employment; indeed they are well able, in most cases, to shift for themselves, but it is plainly to be seen that when European labour, especially German, can be obtained, it is almost every where preferred.

The new member for Clarence and Darling Downs, Mr. Thomas Hood, goes to Sydney in the Boomerang. Being generally resident in Sydney, I believe, he is likely to devote a good deal of his time to his duties in the Council.

We have had the Ethiopian Serenaders engaged by our townsman, Mr. John Cooling, to give a series of concerts, and also La Rosiere's equestrians for the last week or two, so that considering our remote position, we have no reason to complain of a lack of amusements. Mr. Cooling was by no means so well supported in Brisbane as he deserved to be, but he did better in Ipswich, and to-night he is to have a benefit, which it is to be hoped will reimburse him in part for his losses. Ali-Ben-Sou-Alle, who I see has lately returned from New Zealand, has announced his intention of paying us a professional visit in the course of the present month. I think he is likely to be well received here.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

(*From the Bathurst Free Press of Saturday.*)

THE WEATHER.—Thus far, with an exceptional day now and again, nothing could be finer or more favourable than the winter's weather, so much so indeed that the fruit-trees in many of our gardens are beginning to bud. The plough plies its daily task more perseveringly than for many years past, owing no doubt to the excellent opportunity afforded by an unusually moist and open season of tearing up new land. On every side the traveller may behold new wheat patches laid out, or the early crop shooting from the soil in verdant promise of next year's plenty. Without any fears of scarcity before us, it would be folly to deny that a failure next season would operate most disastrously, but present appearances afford us abundant room to hope for better things. Owing to the large quantity cropped, which is no doubt much in excess of any past year, the rural districts will be well studded with stacks and our granaries well stored with corn. With the experience of the current year before us, it must be confessed that this is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

THE LATE CHILD-DROPPING AFFAIR.—Since our last we are happy to say that the mystery in which this heartless transaction was enveloped has been cleared away in a most satisfactory manner by the apprehension and confession of the mother—a young girl named Moore, of Kelso. From causes which we are not at liberty to state, suspicion rested upon this girl, and as it was in some degree confirmed by certain appearances which may hereafter be fully explained, District Constable Waller and Constable Powell called at her father's residence on Tuesday last, and enquired if she was at home. To this enquiry the response was in the negative, but as Powell had taken the precaution to watch the back door, he caught her in the act of escaping. Since her capture she has taken the child, and given up the name of the father—a young man residing in the neighbourhood of Kelso. What could be her object, or that of her accomplices (which in her condition it is presumed she must have) in depositing the child near the Catholic Chapel house, it is impossible to say, as the family professes to belong to a Protestant persuasion. The *denouement*, however, must be gratifying to the Reverend Dr. Grant and the other members of the priesthood resident in Bathurst, who naturally felt anxious upon a subject out of which uncharitable minds might shape food for scandal.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Friday last an accident happened to a hard-working digger, named Costello, on the Lower Turon, which well nigh deprived him of life, and rendered his case all but hopeless. The poor fellow was working his claim close to the river bank, and picking out some washing stuff, when the bank fell in on him and completely covered him up, so much so, that the men who came to his assistance could not ascertain the precise spot he was buried in, and commenced heaping more earth on him, until fortunately they discovered their mistake and were just able to get him out alive. Several boulders fell in with the earth; one weighing more than six hundredweight was taken from over the spot where he was found. As may be supposed, the poor fellow has been most seriously injured in the bowels, causing rupture, or hernia, with considerable mischief to the bladder and other internal organs, for the relief of which Dr. Ball has been obliged to perform several operations, and has been unremitting in his attention since the occurrence of the accident. The Doctor entertains some faint hopes of his recovery, though the chances are certainly very great in the opposite direction. Considering the tons' weight of earth under which he was buried for about half an hour before he was dug out, it is astonishing that he escaped with his life. Costello is a married man, and has a wife and two children.

ACCIDENT.—A few days ago a bullock driver named Thompson, who was bringing a load of sawn stuff with his team to Bathurst, was thrown off the pole of the dray upon which he was sitting, whilst moiling his way through one of the beautiful bog-holes with which the Vale road abounds, when his leg was broken in two places.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held last week over the body of a carpenter named John M'Carty who had died suddenly a day or two previous. It appears that deceased had been afflicted for some time previously with disease of the heart, which suddenly terminated his existence. Verdict—"Died from natural causes."

THE TURON.—Digging operations on the river, as well as business of every kind at Sofala, have of late been quite paralysed by the succession of "rushes" which have taken place. As usual, the rush to Palmer's Oakey Creek has resulted in wide-spread disappointment. Some few have done well, but the great majority can reckon their profits with a cipher. A re-action has therefore set in, and many of the diggers have returned to their old claims at Wattle Flat and on the river. "Surfacing" has of late become a favourite idea on the diggings, and puddling machines are being extensively adopted about Wattle Flat more particularly, in some of which as much as fifteen loads of auriferous earth can be puddled at once. By this system, poor soil will yield a profitable return, which with the ordinary appliances would never pay for working. A pretty extensive migration has taken place within the past few days to a place near Mr. Arthur's station, known on the diggings as Sailor's Creek. One party is reported as having netted seventy ounces of gold last week, but no information has as yet transpired as to the general run of luck. The gold is said to be very irregularly distributed through the soil, or what is known amongst diggers as "patchy." The quality is coarse or nuggetty, and is pronounced at least as being of average richness. A Captain Norris, who has for some time past been exploring and digging thereabouts, receives credit for having realized about £500. The general news about the region of the Turon is "flat, stale, and unprofitable," and hardly worth narrating; and a correspondent who could muster materials for an interesting article would require to be blessed with an inventive genius, and even then he would experience some difficulty in "spinning a yarn."

DRUNKENNESS AND LYING.—On these prolific prolific sources of evil, the one being the offspring and inseparably connected with the other, we quote the observations of a correspondent of the *Free Press*, who dates his communication from "North Logan, 4th June. Says Mr. M'Kelvie, "It is well known that many societies and several individuals have very laudably exerted themselves in their endeavours to stop, or at least retard, the vice of drunkenness, and some people seem to think our Government will be persuaded to put a final stop to the importation, manufacture, and sale of all kinds of alcoholic mixtures of liquor by a legal enactment. These good people seem to forget, however, that the traffic in spirituous liquors contributes a considerable item to the revenue, and it is not likely our honorable legislators are prepared to surrender a sum of money amounting to something like £221,993 sterling, as a peace-offering to Bacchus. Therefore, however desirable such a law might be, it has no chance to be adopted by our Government until some other source of revenue equivalent be found. No, no.

"Kill a man's whole family and he may brook it,
But keep your hand out of his breeches' pocket."

But, Sir, there is another pet vice at present very prevalent (at least in this part of the country) and it yields not one farthing to the revenue, but I doubt if it can be suppressed by any Act of Parliament, or Governor and Council whatever. It is the habit of lying. So long as this degrading vice was only practised by my brethren, it was more tolerable; they found it a very pliable accommodating vice, and strove to make it answer many purposes; and its first cost was nothing. I would gladly exculpate my poor brethren if I could, but I have no excuse to offer, only their ignorance and social position, and that is a very flimsy defence. A great authority tell us that a lie is only truth in masquerade, but with all due deference to his lordship's better judgment, in my simple opinion, truth does not look well in masquerading dress, and should not be allowed to wear it lest she might forget to throw it off if she had to appear before a magistrate. Indeed I thought the habit of telling wilful lies was only common among the most ignorant and debased of the working people, but I am truly sorry to find that it is practised by some of our betters. Really it is pity to see respectable men, or rather men who would wish to be thought respectable, tell wilful falsehoods for the smallest trifle, and yet it is so; and these men are proud. But pride is of two very distinct kinds—there is one kind of pride the offspring of the dignity of human nature, and those who inherit it will not, nay, cannot, be guilty of hypocrisy or deception, and scorn to tell a lie; but this pride is like common sense, not so common as some people think. There is another kind of pride very common, it is the offspring of ignorance and self-esteem, and those who inherit it will stoop to the meanest actions or the filthiest tricks, if they think it their interest to do so."

EDWARD RIVER DISTRICT.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

JUNE 10TH.—THE REWARD OF LABOUR.—Our Government of New South Wales is, in regard to some of its employés, most liberal; indeed, in some respects they exceed in generosity the humane churchwarden, who proposed to "sweep the church, and give the dust to the poor." In illustration of how merit is rewarded by the Government, we have an edifying instance in the salary paid to our Post master at Deniliquin: Ten pounds per annum!! Now, let us see what the postmaster has to do for these ten pounds. He lives three miles from Deniliquin, and has to come into the township three times a week—on Wednesday, to despatch the mail to Melbourne, via Maiden's Punt; on Friday, to receive the Sydney mail, and despatch the mail from Melbourne for the surrounding districts of the Edward; and on Saturday, to despatch the Sydney mail via Albury. He has thus to ride in the course of the year 936 miles. He receives and despatches, on the average, 250 letters and 150 newspapers weekly, or 13,000 letters and papers in the year—seven registered letters pass through his hands weekly, and as each letter requires five distinct entries, he has to make 820 entries thereof, and in that to find an office (secure of course), with pen, ink, and paper! all for ten pounds yearly!! This very useful functionary has to ride six miles for 1s. 4d.; has to stable his horse (his tail to the rack of course) for four or five hours each time in a district where stabling is 30s. per night. If the postmaster takes his nobbler—nobblers are 1s. 6d. in the bush—so that the duties of his office are not worth a nobbler three times a week; 4s. will not pay for three nobblers, it requires an additional sixpence, and yet withal there is not, I would venture to add, a more faithful or more zealous postmaster in the whole colony, "barring none," as we say in the bush; so sometimes we see the reward of labour.

BUSH ROBBERY.—A scoundrel some few days since called at the hut of Mr. M'Naughten, a small settler on the Edward, under a pretext of borrowing a saddle, &c. He was kindly treated by Mrs. M'Naughten, in return for which he managed to rob the poor woman of something like £400, which she had secreted on the premises. All the pity the losers get is "Well, they had no business to keep so much money on the premises." What is a man to do with his money in the far bush? He would buy land if the Government would sell it; if he would carry it to Melbourne the chances are that he is stuck up on the road; if he invests it in Melbourne in anything producing interest, he gets uneasy as to the principal. But what need should there be of our turning our eyes to the adjoining colony? The New South Wales Government should establish a cordon of townships along their frontier, make the people feel the security of good government, and thus do much to prevent "bush robberies," now so frequent as scarcely to excite a passing remark.

INCREASE OF CONSTABULARY.—We are to have an increase in our protective force of two men and a petty officer, as mounted troopers, but as they are not intended to catch thieves (so I suppose) they are to patrol the country between Deniliquin and Albury, a road very little frequented, and on which we seldom hear of a robbery. Now, if the Chief Commissioner of the police would but take the map of the district in his hand, he would discover his error. For every passenger on this new beat, there are fifty between Deniliquin and Maiden's Punt, the latter is the *highway*, the other the *by-way*. Large numbers of cattle and sheep dealers, "with money in both pockets," are continually moving between Deniliquin and Maiden's Punt. Drays, richly laden, traverse this road, in fact, there is every temptation for the bushranger, with the certainty of non-detection. Let the chief commissioner but reconsider the matter and he will find out his error. As the fiat in regard to the beat is not irrevocable, supposing it to have gone forth, it is not too late to receive a friendly hint, "connect that notorious place, Maiden's Punt, with Deniliquin."

SHARP WORK.—Mr. Kennedy, a squatter of the Billabong, was recently *en route* to Melbourne from his residence, and while near the chief station of Henry Lewis, Esq. (15 miles north of Maiden's Punt), he happened to get off his horse to visit his drays close by, he secured his horse to a tree, or fence, and although absent only a very short time, some thief, or thieves, cut away his valise from his saddle, and got a booty of about £200, in cash and cheques. The shortest road to fortune in this district is the highway!!

TRAVELLING STOCK.—There is an evident increase in travelling stock from the plains of the Murrumbidgee, and back to the northward, to Melbourne. 5000 first-class sheep, belonging to Messrs. Clarke and M'Leay (Murrumbidgee), crossed the Edward this week, making, for the week, about 9000 sheep safely punted over this stream. Some mobs of very fine fat cattle, from the Billabong, are also on their way, 100 good working bullocks, purchased by Mr. Wake, of the Messrs. Brougham, destined for the Victoria market, are *en route*.

ANOMALY OF BUSH LIFE.—We, on the Edward, bring up bacon from Melbourne; by the time it reaches us it costs 2s. 6d per lb. Between the Billabong, the Murray, and the Edward there are actually thousands of fat pigs running wild, the property of any person who could catch them. The fat upon these animals' ribs is six inches deep. Compared with the rusty bacon imported, the bush meat is very superior, and when caught and stall-fed for four or five weeks, this wild bacon of the bush is unexceptionable. The carriage of an equal weight of bacon to one of these animals would come (from Melbourne) to about £10 at present. I leave the solution of the reasons for the preference for rusty bacon at 2s. 6d. per lb. to the curious, and give as my explanation of the matter our thorough determination to "go the whole hog."

BILLABONG SPORTS.—We are up to a move or two, as Mr. Slick would say, in these outlandish quarters; we do know how to catch ducks. In about a month from the present time, the wild ducks will come down in thousands; some parts of the Billabong Creek (for it is only a creek) will be blackened by swarms of duck and teal. Now, we are not content with shooting five or six, at a time, but bring them down by hundreds, and as it is a wrinkle worth knowing, I shall describe the plan. A large net is placed across the stream, suspended from a tree on either side; the net, though large, is easily and quickly made, the squares being also large. In each tree, carefully squatted, is a black fellow, and they can squat and no mistake; one or two of the same sable gentry are then placed some two or three hundred yards above, and by occasionally showing themselves the ducks are gently driven towards the snare. When the ducks approach pretty closely the net, the blacks, who are literally driving them before them, make a sudden appearance, and of course the birds take flight, and up they go, bang against the net, which is instantaneously lowered on them (the ducks having previously dropped into the water), and they are caught. From 100 to 120 comprise a maximum haul. As it would be next to impossible to consume the whole of them on a station while fresh, they are salted down and dried; and although they are not, in this state, quite equal in flavour to those eaten in game time, they are not to be despised—a fact worth knowing, "I tell you," Mr. Slick.

PONTOON BRIDGE OVER THE EDWARD.—We are really very backward in regard to the appliances for crossing our inland rivers, to forward which the ruling powers have done positively nothing. The slow, expensive, and troublesome punts, built for the exigencies of the times by private individuals, are the only means we in these busy times have of crossing the fine streams the Edward and the Murray. It is painful to see so much time lost and so much money wasted in crossing ten or twelve thousand sheep weekly, and this money must eventually come out of the consumer's pocket, so that it is a public question in the broadest sense. Five or six men, where labour is scarce and dear, and as many horses, are detained for days in crossing by these punts a stream which you could almost throw a biscuit across; and the sheep are by no means improved in the operation, after having been worried and beaten, "to screw their courage to the sticking point." Now, there is no valid reason why we should not at least have a pontoon bridge across the Edward, and even the Murray; and let us see how the matter would pay the Government or any party doing the work. We will suppose that vested interests are to be protected, and that the punt of the Edward at Deniliquin is to be bought from its present owner, who, to do him justice, is a very hard working civil and obliging man—the value of the punt and interest therein would be about £1200—the yearly receipts amount to something like that sum or say £1000 (I have good information on the subject). Two punts or pontoons equal in length and breadth to the present punt, which, with the existing punt, would reach across the stream, could be built on the spot for £1200, and we will allow £500 for extras; and the Pontoons Bridge stand thus:—

Existing punt and interest therein	£1200
Two new additional punts, or pontoons,	1200
Extras for gangways, &c.	500
	£2900

I am not giving a professional opinion (being no engineer), but one of common sense, worked out by the rule of three; but I may say that I have seen a well-matured plan, drawn by a Melbourne engineer, of a similar pontoon bridge for the Murray district, and that the total cost is under the amount fixed for the Edward, the latter river being about one-third less in breadth than the Murray. Well, we have £1000 per annum to meet an outlay of £2900, or say £3000, to make things square. In four years, according to the present rate of traffic, the pontoon would clear the original outlay, with incidental expenses, and be then free!! It would give us an opportunity of crossing, without punting, 5000 sheep an hour: we could walk across the Edward at all times; and streams, to pass which are now looked upon as a nuisance, would be no longer so. The matter is worthy of consideration from the Government, who really should do something for these much-neglected districts. The following are the charges for crossing the Edward at present:—Bullock dray, 20s.; horse and gig, 10s.; horse and man, 5s; foot passenger, 1s.; sheep, per thousand, 60s.

OUR ESTIMATES.—The Council will soon meet, and our estimates will be brought before it. We want, and must have, a good lock-up, a police magistrate, and a few more constables for this extensive district; if we do not get these crime will be running rampant. The murderer, the highwayman, and the petty thief may revel in the certainty of non-detection now. The existing regimé is becoming intolerable—if not improved a number of enterprising and valuable settlers will cross the borders, and sit down in the neighbouring colony. And what a severe censure on the Government of New South Wales will this be! The objection to the estimates on the last occasion was silly in the extreme,—because we were not in the settled districts we ought not to have a police magistrate, &c. Why, it is because of our unsettled nature that we require protection. Here the refugee from justice locates himself and feels himself safe. As an instance of this, I give you the following. Some twelve or fourteen months since, a man having the appearance of a sailor came to Maiden's Punt, and worked there as a labourer for many months; he went by the cognomen of "Big Jem." He was one of those rough characters that we so often see in the bush. Half his time was spent in working, the other half in drinking, gaming, and fighting, but he never attracted suspicion. It was never thought that he was, as he proved to be, a murderer. By-and-by, the police in Melbourne got scent of his whereabouts, and he was advertised on that official tombstone the *Government Gazette*, with £100 reward for his apprehension. He now made himself scarce, hiding about the neighbourhood in hollow trees, and in the thick bush, receiving sustenance of course from some party in the neighbourhood, but was ultimately captured, conveyed chained to Melbourne, tried and convicted as one "Big Bob," who had committed a murder in the City on a woman with whom he once cohabited. The capital crime could not be sustained by the want of evidence from the lapse of time, and he received fourteen years' sentence on the roads for manslaughter. As the snake and other reptiles shun the light and the ordinary tracks of man, so do deep-dyed criminals shun the settled districts where there is a semblance of law and order. Restless, and out of their element, they seek those lawless localities wherein the prying eyes of justice seldom enter. The unsettled districts are their favored haunts. We find them here laughing justice to scorn, taunting the inefficient administrators of the law and their subordinates with their weakness; daring them to take them; nay, spitting on them! If the Government propose to give us protection, and are prevented by the Legislative Council, we will lay the crimes, sure to be committed, for the next twelvemonths, of this district on those who outvote the Government, and in our bitterness we should indeed be pardoned if we wished that those thoughtless members of Council were doomed to a twelve months' residence in a wild and lawless locality, wherein British subjects may be murdered, robbed, or assaulted with impunity.

MORE LAND, MORE LAND!!—The cry here is for land. Everybody wants to buy a little—the poor man for a home, the rich man in order to make more money to go home. Applications after applications have been made to the surveyor-general for some time; still is there no appearance of the slow machinery being put in motion: all we get in reply to our written requests is the following:—"Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney. Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that a letter has been received from you, at this office, requesting that certain allotments of land, situate at Deniliquin, may be put up for sale. I am, Sir, &c., &c." There is no promise that the request will be granted, no hope held out; and thus it is that the public ask Government for bread, and they are given a stone! This answer is so cold, so torpid, that people fancy the ruling powers have no vitality, no life. They say here that the Surveyor-General is buried in mathematics, trying to out

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

June 25.—Sophia, for Tahiti.
June 25.—Polly, resumed her voyage for Launceston.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Berhampore, for Akyab; Monsoon, and Emma, for Guam; Speedy, for London; Heather Bell, for Auckland; Thames, for Taranaki; Caernarvon, for South Seas.

CLEARANCES.

June 25.—Thames, brig, 240 tons, Captain Griffiths, for Taranaki.
June 25.—Emma, brig, 139 tons, Captain Brown, for Guam.
June 25.—Caernarvon, barque, 222 tons, Captain Eury, for the South Seas, in ballast.

COASTERS INWARDS.

June 25.—Echo, from Shoalhaven, with 22 tons potatoes; Gitana, and Prosperous, from Brisbane Water, with 780 bushels shells; Victory, Elizabeth, and Contest, from the Hawkesbury, with 2935 bushels maize, 190 bushels oats, 200 dozen oranges, 40 dozen lemons, 7 bags bran, 30 couples poultry; Agnes, from Jervis' Bay; Louisa, Maria, Sacramento, Caroline, Ann Jane, and Trial, from Newcastle, with 550 bushels corn, 15 bushels hay, 14 hides, 740 dozen pumpkins, 1½ ton potatoes, 192 tons coal; Paterson Packet, from Morpeth, with 60 tons coal.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

June 25.—Prosperous, and Gitana, for Brisbane Water; Paterson Packet, for Morpeth; Agnes, for Shoalhaven.

EXPORTS.

June 25.—Emma, for Guam: 6 bales bags, J. Macnamara.
June 25.—Thames, for Taranaki: 128 tons coal, 240 cases brandy, 80 tierces beef, H. Fisher.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the Post Office as follows:—
FOR LONDON.—By the Speedy, this day, at 6 p.m.
FOR MELBOURNE.—By the Yarra Yarra (s.), to-morrow, at 2 p.m.
FOR HOBART TOWN.—By the Tasmania (s.), to-morrow, at 2 p.m.
FOR MORETON BAY.—By the Boomerang (s.), on Thursday next, at 2 p.m.
FOR DIEPPE.—By the Lucia, this evening, at 6 p.m.
FOR AUCKLAND.—By the Heather Bell, this day, at noon.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, June 25: Wanderer, brig, 140 tons, Reiss, for Melbourne; Gipsey Queen, ship, 839 tons, Banas, for Akyab; Rose of Sharon, ship, 871 tons, Forsyth, for Bombay; William Denny (s.), 500 tons, Mailler, for Auckland; Iron Prince (s.), 134 tons, Sharp, for Manila.

Captain T. F. Dye, late of the ship Arrogant, has been appointed Manager in Sydney, for the H.R.N.S.N. Company, in the room of Mr. W. H. Hall, formerly purser of the Chusan, who was compelled to resign in consequence of severe and continued indisposition.

CITY OF MELBOURNE.—In reference to an article which appeared in the *Maitland Mercury*, of 23rd instant, respecting the City of Melbourne, we learn from enquiry that it is incorrect, as far as the position in which she is stated to be at Newcastle. We learn from undoubted authority, that she is lying in the sand, only about 5 feet deep, that instead of her spars being *all gone*, they were taken out of her by authority, for the purpose of lightening her, and that there is not the slightest doubt she will float off into deep water at the commencement of the spring tide, without the slightest damage.

THE SHAMROCK.—We omitted to notice yesterday, that the Shamrock, this old favourite steamer, belonging to the A.S.N. Co., made her first trip to Moreton Bay, after having had new boilers placed in her, her machinery and hull having undergone considerable alteration and repair. She is under the able command of Captain Samuel Patterson, who brought the Telegraph to this colony. We need not say she was well stocked with passengers and cargo, and we are certain she must be patronised by the Moreton Bay inhabitants.

THE DAPHNE.—This vessel returned to port on Monday last, and for the same reason as on the former occasion, through stress of weather. During the whole of the five days she was at sea, the Daphne experienced nothing but severe gales and heavy squalls. When within twelve miles of Gulshen Bay, for which place she was making, a strong south-west wind blew so violently as to deprive her of her canvas, and it being near nightfall the captain deemed it unsafe to proceed towards land, and therefore put her head to sea again. During the night the wind shifted to west, which rendered it impracticable to fetch for Gulshen Bay when daylight appeared. It was 10 o'clock on Saturday night, and when off Cape Northumberland, near to which she had been driven, that the mainsail was torn in pieces and blown away; it was replaced, but a second time shared the same fate, and the rest of the sails suffered similarly. The captain and crew were not undressed during the whole time, neither was any vessel sighted by them. The Daphne has proved herself a good and seaworthy vessel, not having shipped any sea or made any water worth mention throughout the entire five days.—*Portland Chronicle*, June 15.

We understand that the Queen, steamer, has been purchased by the Western Steam Navigation Company, at Belfast and Warrnambool, for £3000.—*Portland Chronicle.*

SAILING DIRECTIONS FOR PORTLAND BAY.

(*From the Portland Chronicle, June, 15.*)

1. Ships bound to Portland, and making the land from the westward, should endeavour to sight the high land of Cape Bridgewater, Cape Nelson, and Cape Grant. These capes, at a distance of four or five leagues, as seen from the southwestward, form a cluster of high bold land, the western part being covered with large white sand patches, the centre high table land (Cape Nelson) and the eastern part (Cape Grant) trending low. This eastern part of the cluster forms the southern extremity of Portland Bay, and it is fronte l to the S.E. by a small group of high rocks named the Laurence Isles; these will not be visible until within five or six miles, being hid by the high land of Cape Grant. These rocks extend rather more than two miles to the eastward of Cape Grant, and about a mile to the S.E. of a low point named Point Danger; there is a passage between, but it is very narrow, and close to the western side of the Laurence Isles. This passage should never be attempted, for it is full of sunken rocks, on which the sea breaks in southerly and south-west gales. Ships should therefore round the Laurence Isles, passing to the eastward at a convenient distance, and then hauling to the north-westward should the wind prove scant; as they proceed to the northward, the houses of the town of Portland will begin to open up Observatory Point, which forms the southern point of an indent in this part of the bay, about a mile in extent. Fronting the town, the soundings will be eight or nine fathoms crossing the bay; if the wind is east, as before stated, ships may pass to the northward of the town until it bears S. W., then tack; the soundings will gradually decrease as they approach the shore, and a heavy ship may anchor about a mile from the town in seven fathoms. They should bring the jetty to bear W. by S., and the Laurence Isles S. E. by S., magnetic.

2. The bay is very capacious, and by keeping the Laurence Isles on a S. E. by S. line of bearing, vessels will have three miles of clear anchorage ground to the northward of the town, and two miles to the southward to Blacknose Point, the purpose of limiting the Quarantine Ground. No hidden danger is known to exist in the bay but the sunken reef off Whalers'-bluff. The northern extremity of the town: This part is a range of high limestone cliffs, and from which the reef bears east about a quarter of a mile; on it there are eight feet of water, and it is of small extent, having a deep channel between; and the bluff from this point of the land trends to the north-westward, forming a second indent of about two miles in extent, with good anchorage and regular soundings, the land from that continues to trend to the north-eastward for about six miles, and then bends to the eastward; at this part it is distant from the Laurence Isles about 12 miles. This may be considered the extent of the bay in that direction, but there is ample space on the S.W. quadrant of the bay for any number of vessels to anchor in any depth of water suitable to size.

3. Ships bound to Portland, and coming from the eastward, should endeavour to sight the Gulls Perch Island, and have passed within half a mile and from that position, in clear weather, will be seen the high land of Mount Clay, which forms the N.E. boundary of Portland Bay. The high land of cape Nelson will also be visible, which forms the boundary of the bay; a clear passage may be found between the island and the main of 3 miles wide; but it is not advisable for large vessels to go inside, as a heavy swell from the south-west generally rolls in upon the coast, and frequent calms in summer make it unsafe, for the whole coast is fringed by a belt of dangerous rocks, with deep water close to the shore, on which a continual surf breaks. The latitude of this island may be assumed as 38 20' south, southern extreme, and longitude 142 3' east. The latitude of the anchorage at Portland, from a number of observations, may be stated 38 21' 30" south, and the longitude from Chron, regulated at Port Dalrymple, and several short runs, gives the anchorage 141 38' 45" east.

Commanders of ships may, without danger, provided the land has been made out before dark, stand safely into the bay, keeping the lights of the town, which will be visible 5 or 6 miles, between the bearings of S.W., and N.N.W., which will give ample room and smooth water for working until daylight, or till they are boarded—a boat will always be in readiness to afford assistance when required. The various headlands, on approaching this part of the coast are very conspicuous, and cannot easily be mistaken. The time of tide is very uncertain, being much influenced by southerly winds; but in fine weather, a regular tide runs along the whole coast from Cape Otway to Cape Bridgewater, the flood setting to the westward. Betwixt Cape Bridgewater and Cape Northumberland the tides meet, and, in stormy weather, create a very turbulent sea. The rise and fall of tides at Portland may be considered as four feet, and the time of high water at full and change days 12 hours, the variation 10d. easterly.

JAMES FAWTHROP, Harbour Master.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, JUNE 26th.
The performances will commence with the operatic drama entitled ROB ROY. Sir Frederick Vernon, Mr. Ryan; Francis Osbaldiston, Mrs. Guerin; Rashleigh Osbaldiston, Mr. C. Evans; Rob Roy Macgregor Campbell, Mr. G. V. Brooke; Baillie Nicol Jarvie, Mr. Lambert; Andrew Fairservice, Mr. Cull; Captain Thornton, Mr. Holloway; Helen Macgregor Campbell, Miss Fanny Catheart; Diana Vernon, Mrs. H. T. Craven; Martha, Miss Lorette; Jean Mac Alpine, Mrs. Moore; Mattie, Mrs. Branscombe. To conclude with the farce of THE SEAMEN'S HOUSE. Wheatly, Mr. Lambert; Valeat le Quill, Mr. W. H. Stephens; Millefleurs, Mr. H. T. Craven; Trueker, Mr. Turner; Fanny Faddle, Mrs. Branscombe; Miss Buckram, Miss Lorette.
A. TORNING, Sole Lessee.

PRESENTATION.—On Sunday afternoon last, at the close of the afternoon service, the congregation attending the Church of England at Pyrmont presented to Mr. Reicht, the catechist for that district, the sum of £21 odd, as a token of respect towards him, and as a mark of the approbation with which they regard his ministrations. He was also presented, at the same time, with a handsome purse, subscribed for and procured by the children attending the Church of England School in the same locality. Mr. Reicht at present merely temporarily performs the duty of an established pastor, but we understand he will soon be ordained, and take up his position permanently.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—We would direct the attention of our readers to the lecture which is to be delivered this evening, in the above institution, by Dr Berncastle. The subject he has selected is particularly interesting, viz, "China and the Chinese," and from the lecturer's personal knowledge of that country and its inhabitants, there is little doubt but that his lecture will be as instructive as amusing.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.—Several robberies with violence have lately been reported as having been committed on the Western Road. A man named Bara is in custody of the police, and supposed to be the perpetrator of the outrages. He was apprehended on Saturday evening, by Corporal Parker, for having attempted to stop Patrick M'Grath, of Concord, postmaster, and for which he is very likely to be committed for trial.

THE LATE RIGHT REV. W. G. BROUGHTON, D.D.—The library of this much to be lamented gentleman will be sold this day, Tuesday, by R. Muriel, at 11 o'clock. It comprises, in all, upwards of six hundred lots, amongst which will be found some truly excellent and rare works, &c., &c.

DIARY.
MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

JUNE.		SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	HIGH WATER. Morn.	HIGH WATER. Even.
25	TUESDAY	7 10	4 54	3 35	6

Moon—Full, 4h. 14m. P.M. June 25.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1855.

"THREE LETTERS to the Honourable JAMES FREDERICK PALMER, Speaker of the Legislative Council of Victoria, by J. F. LESLIE FOSTER, late Colonial Secretary—with a preface suggesting a plan for a complete remedy;"—such is the title of a pamphlet published at Melbourne, the second edition of which is now before us. A complete remedy *for what*, is a question to which the title page suggested no answer. Of course the evil to be completely remedied was not the three letters, nor the honourable Speaker of the Council of Victoria, who, we believe, discharges his duties very creditably, and very much to the satisfaction of the legislature and community. We open the pamphlet and find a preface, which should rather be a postscript, and herein we have it curtly stated that "there is but one remedy for *the confusion and mismanagement now apparent*, and that is *a Ministry responsible to the Legislature.*"

We are quite of opinion that a responsible ministry is a very desirable thing for each of the colonies; we believe that we must all have responsible ministries before very long; we believe that, before we have them in name and form, the local executives must to some extent concede them in substance; but we are very far from thinking that there is "but one remedy" for the derangement in public affairs in Victoria or elsewhere in these colonies, and that that one remedy is a Responsible Ministry. We fear we must confess that there is something needed which shall go far deeper than any change in the etiquette of ministerial appointments and resignations, though that may involve a very important element of constitutional government, or than even organic changes in the structure of our local legislatures. We strongly suspect that the great remedy for much that *we see* and regret in public affairs throughout the colonies, but, perhaps, more especially in the sister province, is the formation of a sound, consistent, and stable public opinion. We say this, not forgetting an old observation—that it is institutions which act on society; but we think in these days the converse is the far more active principle—that society acts on institutions; and if it does not absolutely dictate their outward forms, it makes them, whatever their forms, *work* in unison with its own predominant sentiment.

Mr. FOSTER's Three Letters are a justification of his own policy as Colonial Secretary; and it may be mentioned that Mr. FOSTER talks of himself very much as a Premier would, and with a somewhat loving assumption of ministerial responsibility, which shows him a Liberal in more ways than one, seeing that, after all, the GOVERNOR is, as yet, the real head of the local administration. He commences by observing that the very faulty nature of the Constitution precluded him "from an advantage possessed by all other ex-ministers," of explaining and justifying his policy after retirement from office. "As I no longer," he observes, "possess a seat in the House where I have had so often the honour of defending myself, I am induced to write the following letters, and to address them to you"—that is, to Mr. Speaker PALMER. The "ex-minister" then goes on to defend himself against the many misrepresentations of his conduct with regard to the finances of the colony, and his conduct in the administration of the gold-fields; these being, in fact, as he alleges, the only two points on which he has ever been seriously attacked, while even on these very few definite charges have been made.

We are bound to say that on these points Mr. FOSTER appears to us to afford a very fair justification of himself; or rather, perhaps, we should be speaking with more strict accuracy if we said, of the Administration of which he was a member. Of his defence we can only give the briefest summary, and which we believe will be found to be correct as follows:—First, then, unexampled difficulties had suddenly surrounded a confessedly inexperienced Government. Secondly, their expenditure was not only sanctioned but urged upon them by the Legislature. Thirdly, the Government had to support their establishments during a period in which high prices and a high standard of remuneration preclued the possibility of doing so without incurring a very large expenditure—being in this respect subjected to the same drawbacks and inconveniences as private individuals and institutions. Fourthly, as to the gold-fields, Government in vain proposed to abolish the license fee, the main cause of the disorders in those quarters—the *Legislature* would not have it. They opposed, as an alternative, the imposition of an export duty on gold; a measure which they have since been prevailed on to sanction.

One passage we will quote from Mr. FOSTER's pamphlet,—it is not without instruction:

"So far from its being true that the Executive by extravagance and on their own authority incurred a heavy debt, the facts are that the Legislative Council voted for the year 1854, £3,677,000, and of this only £3,366,000, including the supplementary estimate, were expended (£311,000 less than voted.)

"It is idle to say that these estimates were forced through by the Government. Many additional votes were proposed and carried by the representative members (many of them against the wish of the Government) *e.g.*, £50,000 for Fitzroy Ward Improvement, £15,000 for Geelong suburbs, £15,000 for Richmond Bridge, £10,900 for Melbourne Hospital, £20,000 for education. The pay of the police was increased two shillings a day. Post-office clerks, letter carriers, &c., were equally favored. Similar instances were innumerable. The cause of this liberality on the part of the Legislature may be found in the general tone of feeling which then pervaded the whole country. The representative members merely reflected the views of their constituents, as is well known to any one who was in the colony at that time. Last year, when money was abundant, all, in public and in private expenses, in charities and amusements, were extravagant. It was a year of magnificent ideas. Houses of Parliament were to cost £1,000,000; a Government House was reckoned cheap at hundreds of thousands. Many other similar projects were mooted, and generally received with acclamation. This year has been one of reverses. Money is scarce, and economy, in public and private, is the order of the day. It is unfair to charge extravagance, or parsimony, on any one portion of the community, or any one individual. I know of few individuals who have not latterly been in as great difficulties as the Government, and who have not made equal retrenchments."

There can be no doubt there was an epidemic of prodigality and extravagance, which seized both Legislature and Government along with the rest of the world, but which affected the Legislature more especially. Perhaps we have no right to expect that the Government should have stood out as a marked exception to all other sections and interests into which the community is divided. Yet even in those days of intoxication there were not wanting warning voices to suggest that, great and imperishable as were the resources of Victoria, they were not equal to such a recklessness of expenditure as marked the time to which we are referring; and it might have redounded more to the honour of the Government if they had seconded those unpalatable admonitions, and resisted somewhat less meekly than we have any recollection of their doing the prodigal promptings of the legislature and the public. No doubt the Government would have gone on less pleasantly with the then members of the Council; but the best men in the community would have quietly admired, if many others clamoured; and a year afterwards all would have concurred in a vote of thanks and approval. Still, when blame has been so prodigally lavished on the Government, it is but fair to remember the swaggering confidence which even a year ago pervaded the community as to the power of the colony to sustain any amount of public and private expenditure; and the public are not entitled to throw the first stone, when those who represented them were the principal delinquents. As between them and their Government, at least, Mr. FOSTER's defence is a good one. History may perhaps say that the Government would have occupied a higher place in the opinion of mankind if it had resisted, even unsuccessfully, the combination of influences brought into activity against them.

As regards Mr. FOSTER we never felt that he, in particular, required the justification which he has felt it desirable now to put forward. We have gathered that he was wanting in certain popular qualifications of manner and address; having, perhaps formed his style on the old colonial standard of official deportment. But as regards the virulent outcry against him, it always struck us that the people of Victoria wanted somebody to vent their ill-humour upon, and Mr. FOSTER was selected as most handy for the purpose. Mr. FOSTER very properly resigned. No man has a fee simple in his office, and we do not know why a particular individual should be retained in it, in opposition even to popular prejudice; and still less should he himself feel under obligations to hold an office in which he stands as a permanent target for abuse. An unpopular Minister retiring, the public mind is soothed for a time. A lull takes place, which is pleasant for everybody, and has without doubt its public uses. The new man who comes in is admired at first upon trust; and next comes a season of greater or less duration, in which people repose on their hopes. But then in time comes suspicion, to be followed in due course by disappointment and by discontent. At length the minister of the day is as unacceptable as his predecessor was; but that predecessor has meanwhile been growing into a popular and regretted public servant. Verily, there is a Nemesis for your persecuted statesmen. Perhaps Mr. FOSTER may one day be again a colonial minister.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the friends of this noble institution was held last night, in the Infant School room, Castlereagh-street, and we rejoice to say we have never seen a meeting of the Society so numerously and respectably attended by all classes before. The object of the meeting was to introduce the Rev. M. H. Beecher, and Thomas Charles, Esq., deputies from the Parent Society, to take steps for the advancement of the interests of the Society in the Australasian colonies. Among those present we noticed many members of the clergy of the different denominations, and before the hour appointed for the commencement of the proceedings every corner of the spacious building was crowded. His Excellency the Governor, the Bishop of Sydney, and the Venerable Archdeacon were welcomed on their respective arrivals with much respect and enthusiasm.

The PRESIDENT of the SOCIETY, George Allen, Esq., M.L.C., having announced that Sir William Denison would proceed to take the chair,

His EXCELLENCY opened the business by reading the advertisement convening the meeting, as follows:

Public Meeting.—British and Foreign Bible Society.—A special public meeting of the subscribers and friends of the New South Wales Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society will be held in the Infant School-room, Castlereagh-street, this evening, Monday, the 25th instant, for the purpose of introducing the Rev. M. H. Beecher, of Barnaldby-le-Beck, Lincolnshire, and Thomas Charles, Esq., of London, who have recently arrived from England, as a deputation from the parent society, to endeavour to advance its interests in the Australian colonies.

The BISHOP of SYDNEY then read the 67th Psalm, and repeated the Lord's Prayer.

The SECRETARY of the SOCIETY, Mr. James Comrie, then read the following statement:—

Brief Statement of the Operations of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and of its Auxiliary in New South Wales from the commencement to the present time, 25th June, 1855.

The British and Foreign Bible Society was instituted in the city of London, fifty years ago, on the 7th of March, 1804, at a meeting of about three hundred clergymen and laymen, presided over by the celebrated Lord Teignmouth, the first president was the Right Hon. Lord Teignmouth, who had for many years held the reigns of government in India, and who declared in his dying moments that he would rather have been President of the Bible Society than Governor-General of all the Indies.

At the first meeting the sum of £700 was subscribed, and during the first twelve months of the existence of the Society, its income was limited to a few thousand pounds. Last year the contributions to its funds amounted to nearly a quarter of a million sterling. During the first four years of its operations, it circulated 81,157 copies of the Sacred Scriptures. Last year it circulated 3,561,348 copies, and during the fifty years it has been in existence, it has circulated no fewer than 27,938,631 copies of the Word of Life. By the example and assistance of this Society, about ten thousand Bible Societies and Associations have been established in the world. Of these nearly one-half are in Great Britain and the British colonies. Fifty years ago the Holy Scriptures had not been printed in more than fifty languages. They are now, by the aid of this Society, translated, in whole or in part, into one thousand and fifty-two languages or dialects. Assistance has been given by it to other Societies in the distribution of about eighteen millions of copies of the Bible, so that the entire circulation, by means of these combined Societies, cannot be less than fifty millions of copies of the Holy Scriptures, in whole or in part. It is not too much to say that by the translation, printing, and circulation of the Bible within the present century, the records of inspired truth have been rendered accessible to nearly six hundred millions of the human family. It has been well said that the Bible is the common property of mankind. In order to accomplish so great a work as the distribution of this invaluable boon throughout all lands, and in all languages, it is necessary to combine, so far as practicable, the exertions, the liberality, the learning, and the piety of all Christian people.

The constitution of the British and Foreign Bible Society is so framed as to admit of the cordial co-operation of all persons favourable to its object. The committee, by whom its business is carried on, consists of thirty-six laymen—six of whom are foreigners, resident in London and its vicinity—and the remaining thirty are one-half members of the Church of England, and the other half members of other denominations of Christians. Its present President is the Right Hon. Earl of Shaftesbury, and its Vice-presidents are His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and twenty-one Bishops of the Church of England, with eighteen noblemen and gentlemen of great distinction.

The New South Wales Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society was instituted thirty-eight years ago, at a public meeting held in the Court-house, Sydney, on the 7th March, 1817, presided over by His Excellency Governor Macquarie. Its income during the first year amounted to about £130, and its issues were 429 bibles and 554 testaments. Its first office-bearers were as follows:—Patron, His Excellency Governor Macquarie; President, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. Vice-Presidents—The Honorable Mr. Judge-Advocate Wylde; the Honorable Mr. Justice Field, Judge of the Supreme Court; the Reverend Samuel Marsden, Principal Chaplain; Sir John Jamison, Knight. Treasurer—Richard Jones, Esq. Secretaries—The Reverend William Cowper, and Mr. Edward Riley; with a general committee of forty-three gentlemen, belonging to various denominations.

The sole survivor of these, the first office-bearers of the Auxiliary, is the Venerable and much esteemed Archdeacon Cowper, to whom belongs the honour of having been the principal agent in originating the Society, and nursing it into life and vigour. For the long period of twenty-three years he carried on the business of the Society as Secretary with the most unwearied zeal, until compelled to retire in consequence of an affection which rendered him unable for a season to discharge the duties of his office. He was then requested to accept the office of Vice-President, which appointment he has since held. It is exceedingly gratifying to find that that venerable and devoted servant of the Lord Jesus is still spared to minister in holy things, and is able at his advanced age to appear once more upon the platform of that Society, which he has served so well and so faithfully for so many years.

The income of the auxiliary last year amounted to £2243, and its issues were 6122 bibles and testaments. It has had six colporteurs engaged in circulating the Bible in various districts of the interior, whose journeys, during the last twelve months, extended over twenty thousand miles—penetrating far and wide into the most distant and destitute districts of the interior. These useful agents sold about three thousand copies of the Word of God, and were the means of doing much good amongst the people.

The entire issues of the Auxiliary during the thirty-eight years it has been in operation have amounted to 45,410 copies of the Sacred Scriptures, circulated throughout this and the neighbouring colonies.

The present office-bearers of the Auxiliary are as follows:—His Excellency the Governor-General, Patron; the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Sydney, Vice-Patron; George Allen, Esq., M.L.C., President; the Venerable Archdeacon Cowper, D.D., the Rev. Dr. Ross, Vice-Presidents; George Wigram Allen, Esq., Treasurer; James Comrie, Secretary; with a Committee of twenty-three ministers and gentlemen belonging to various denominations.

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL said it was not needful he should make many remarks on the present occasion. This was no ordinary meeting in connexion with the Bible Society, but one specially convened for the purpose, in the first place, of listening to what the gentlemen who had come out from England as a deputation from the Parent Society had to say; and in the second place, for the purpose of developing as much as possible the objects and aims of the Society. He could only say he was delighted to see the present meeting so fully attended, and he hoped and trusted its results would be beneficial in a very great degree both to the funds and the interests of the Society. (Cheers.)

His EXCELLENCY then introduced to the meeting the Rev. M. H. Beecher, one of the deputies from the Parent Society.

On rising to address the meeting, Mr. BEECHER was warmly greeted. He said when, in the month of August last, his friend Mr. Charles and himself stood before the Committee of the Parent Society in London, he had considered that the mission upon which they were despatched was a mission involving the highest privilege and the deepest responsibility. Nor had the time that had since elapsed, and the experience he had gathered, diminished his sense either of the greatness of the privilege or the depth of the responsibility. On the contrary, he felt that the responsibility of the office he and his colleague had undertaken was increasing at every step they advanced in the prosecution of the great work for which they were sent, and certainly he had never felt that responsibility more deeply than on the present occasion. They (the deputies of the parent Society) were now called upon to open their lips for the first time to an assembly met together in the great metropolis of the Australasian colonies. (Cheers.) He was well aware that there was something in the nature of man which induced him to think that any object in which he was personally concerned, any enterprise in which he was personally engaged, was the greatest which could occupy the attention of any individual. Zeal and earnestness led people to magnify those objects in which they were concerned. This supposed greatness of such objects, however, of was generally ideal, and consequently those most interested in their success were often disappointed to find that those things that they had regarded as of such importance were passed by with little respect by others. The meeting of this evening, however, was of such a character as to show that there was no difference of opinion as to the importance of the objects for which they were at present assembled. This was a meeting for an object in the furtherance of which they could find no disappointment. It was for the conversion of the soul—for diffusing those scriptures, which contained the wisdom "more to be desired than gold—yes, than much fine gold," and was "sweeter than honey or the honey-comb." He did not fear that from every man the call of this, of all other institutions, would meet with a hearty and cordial response. Its object was to purify the whole race of mankind. All mankind had gone astray, and were subject to the dominion of sin. All flesh had been corrupted, and the imaginations of the human heart were evil continually. But if the evil were universal, the remedy was not less so. That remedy was the Word of God, which was able to make them wise unto salvation. Nor was this Word confined to any country or any class. It was a revelation made to all nations. "The mighty Lord had called the earth from the rising of the sun to the going down of the same." To England, however, especially, did it seem that the work of spreading the Word of God throughout the world had been given. To her people, it would seem in these days, was appointed the work ordained for the old race of God's own people. To them it appeared emphatically commanded that the Gospel should be preached to all nations, and it was for this that the dominion of England had been extended unto the uttermost parts of the earth. The wondrous and fearful oracles of God were designed for no peculiar race; they were to be proclaimed alike to the white men and and the black; to the Red Indian as well as to the civilized European. They were to be proclaimed, to show that God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that no man should perish, but have everlasting life. Now the British and Foreign Bible Society claimed to effect this high and glorious object; for a high and glorious object it was, when they remembered that God himself had said, "for the soul to be without knowledge was not good." On the labours of this society they might expect the blessing of God to rest—for what was it they ought to do? To spread a knowledge of the truth, of the divine truth, of the truth which is in Jesus. It was a great, a grand cause in which they were engaged. Fifty-one years ago this Society was established; then was the banner unfurled on which was inscribed the glorious motto, "A Bible for every man," by the help of every man. It was a great and expansive idea in which this Society originated—it was one worthy of the high-minded and self-devoted men who applied themselves to build up this great institution. The names of these great men ought to be held sacred in the memory of the Christian world. One by one all these great and good men had passed away, and they were gone from this world. Their places were vacant in the ranks of the Lord's servants, which they had so worthily filled, and no great memorial had been erected to them. Their bodies were sleeping peacefully in the dust, but their souls would joyfully awake at the call of their Saviour on the resurrection morn. But though no monument had been raised by human hands to record their worth, their names still lived in their memory and in their love. There was no tablet to tell of the glorious enterprise they had achieved, either collectively or individually, but none was needed. If they went into the magnificent cathedral of St. Paul's, in London, they would see around them the glorious works of genius, perpetuating the fame of heroes, statesmen, and authors, who threw so much lustre over the pages of the history of their common Fatherland. They would find, however, no statue to the memory of the great architect of that wonderful building, but if they stood beneath the arch which separated the nave from the transept of the cathedral they would find a simple inscription which told them for his fame to look around on the noble fabric he had reared. It was a noble idea, and it applied in a still higher sense to this Society. For the monument of its founder's fame let them look around, and see what had been done by the exertions of this noble band of Christians. They found that now the Bible was distributed nearly throughout the world; that the Bible Society had extended its branches into every known country,—that it had at present no less than 4886 auxiliary societies, and that it was at present distributing no less a number than twenty-eight millions of copies of the Holy Scriptures annually. This was the fabric they had reared,—this was the monument they had raised to their own memory, more glorious and more lasting far than "storied urn or animated bust,"—a monument that would last for ever, for it was reared upon the spread of the infinite mercy, the sovereign goodness of the Great God of the universe. It was He that suggested the glorious idea and gave to them noble men, the energy to carry it out, and not unto them, but to His name be the glory. (Cheers.) The objects for which he and his colleague, Mr. Charles, had been sent out, was, he believed, known to most of them, and they were expressly mentioned in the written commission from the parent society, which he held in his hand. He would not detain them by reading these instructions all through, but would quote one paragraph. The committee of the parent society said, "The mission on which you are sent is fraternal and exploratory. You will meet with many warm and much-attached friends of the Society, the larger portion of them already associated together in our several auxiliaries and their branches. You will convey to our friends in general, and especially to the officers and committees of the Society, assurances of our cordial regard and confidence, and of our earnest wish to strengthen their hands in their work, but by no means to supplant them in their labours." It was then his happy privilege in this bright Southern clime to convey to them the cordial greetings of the Parent Society. That parent had watched their stedfast exertions in the good cause, and watched them thankfully. For thirty-eight years the Auxiliary Society of New South Wales had been at work, and grace had been bestowed upon it abundantly, and he rejoiced to find that its means and its members, as well as its operations and success, had been increased greatly during the jubilee year. The skies of that country he had left were not so clear, the clime was not so hot, as that of New South Wales, but under their far off skies there were warm hearts beating, and he could assure them in connection with this society, the best feelings, the kindest associations of their hearts had been drawn out towards them by their common brotherhood, in the work of disseminating those holy scriptures, which all had such just reason to prize. (Cheers.) It was only right that he should say a few words of the great kindness which had been shown to his colleague and himself on their arrival amongst them. All the arrangements between the committee of the New South Wales Society and themselves had been conducted in the most satisfactory footing, while the personal attention they had received would never be forgotten. It had made them feel that, though they were 16,000 miles from their fatherland, they were still among brethren. Since they arrived here they had been in the neighbouring colonies prosecuting the work for which they were sent hither, and they had just returned from the colony of Tasmania, where, he rejoiced to say, their efforts had been crowned with success. They returned to New South Wales to renew their labours, and their efforts would be principally turned to the disseminating of the Word of God by the establishment of new branches of the Society in different parts of the country. He would pray, he would beseech them all, to pray earnestly that the blessing of God might descend upon every volume,—that the Word of God might go forth, through the instrumentality of their efforts, into many a solitary place in the interior, and that many of the desert spots of the colony should by the influence of the holy word be taught to blossom like the rose. In this great work every man among them might do something. Every one, however poor, however humble, might fight in a cause like this, for though they were but "earthen vessels" the work was "the work of God and not of men." The work of the Bible must go on; and in giving it success, in making the efforts of this Society prosper, God was only prospering His own work by their instrumentality. The age of miracles, it was true, had passed away, but there was one miracle a standing miracle—a miracle for all time—a miracle which would last till faith should be lost in sight and death swallowed up in victory, till the day should arrive when the Lord should accomplish His work, and out of the unclean thing should bring the clean." This was the blessed regeneration which the Bible had to work—a work which would never end till the whole world was brought to the knowledge of God. "For as the rain cometh down, and the snow from heaven, and returneth not thither, but watereth the earth and maketh it bring forth and bud, that it may give seed to the sower and bread to the eater; so shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth; it shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper for the thing whereto I sent it. For ye shall go out with joy and be led forth with peace; the mountains and the hills shall break forth before you into singing, and all the trees of the fields shall clap their hands. Instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree, and instead of the brier shall come up the myrtle tree, and it shall be to the Lord for a name, for an everlasting sign that shall not be cut off." Let them pray constantly that grace might be poured forth on all who were engaged in the work—that the Bible might be delivered into every family—into every hand, into every heart—that God might be in all things glorified through the merits of His Son Jesus Christ, their Saviour. (Applause.)

Mr. THOMAS CHARLES: They would permit him to say at starting that he always felt particularly happy on the platform at a meeting of the Bible Society. It seemed to him to be always such a warm, happy, loving place—a place in which no distinctions and differences were known—where there are no jarring sectarianisms to grate on the feelings. Would this were the case in all things; and yet, he would wish not to be misunderstood. He was not one who would wish the truth to be reduced to the level of mawkish sentimentalism. He had stood the brunt of conflict for the truth, and he had little doubt but that he should still have to engage in the contests. He was well aware that there could be no union that was not based on truth; but as the Bible was the foundation of all truth, to disseminate it to all classes ought to be the common object of all men, and thus the Bible Society was one which could bind them all in one common bond of unanimity. If there were aught but one common feeling on this subject, it was plain it must arise out of selfishness or some worse feeling, for in the work of spreading God's holy word among all classes and denominations of Christians there should be nothing but union and unanimity. What was the object of this Society? To make God known—not the God of man's invention—not the God of human lusts—not the God of human passions and animosities, but the God of truth and of holiness. As it was the object of the earlier revelations to display to mankind a God of infinite goodness, infinite purity, infinite justice, and infinite mercy, so it was the object of the Bible in these later days to reveal to heathen nations and all who sat in darkness the same God. It would perhaps be well for him to say what the objects of the mission of his reverend colleague and himself really were. In doing so, he could not do better than follow the example that had been set him of reading from the instructions they had received from the Committee of the Parent Society. Those objects were thus stated—"These objects embrace the greater efficiency, when attainable, of existing auxiliaries and associations; the establishing of similar institutions in localities not at present occupied; the extending of the system of colportage; the opening of depôts for the sale of the Scriptures; and the employing of any other means which may commend themselves to you for the promotion of the work, in consistency with the principles of the Society. You will direct your attention to all classes of the assignably composed communities you are called to visit; the young will have a large share of that attention. You will devise and encourage measures for a plentiful supply of the schools; the crowds which are brought together in the gold districts will demand your special regard, not only for our own countrymen, but also 'the strangers that are within our gates,' for for whose benefit it will be your duty to see that copies of the Scriptures in their several languages are, as far as possible placed within their reach. The settlers in the bush will not be overlooked by you, nor the unhappy victims of crime cast out by the mother country. In a word, by the help of the counsels you will receive, you will devise what we have no objection should be "liberal things for the wide-diffusion of the Holy Scriptures. Now his reverend colleague and himself arrived in Sydney, where they were ordered to commence their labours in December last, and in the month of January they met the committee of the New South Wales Auxiliary Society several times, and he might say that at their meetings business of great importance was transacted. It was deemed desirable that they should not appear at the annual general meeting of the Society, which was held in January last; and in this proposal his colleague and himself concurred; and now, when he looked round on the present meeting he could not but congratulate all who were friendly to the Society on the course which had been thus adopted. Now the first object which they had to encourage was to infuse a greater efficiency into the Auxiliary Societies than at present existed. He believed his colleague agreed with him that this was the most trying part of their mission. They could only trust, however, to Divine wisdom to instruct them how to act, and he doubted not by adhering to the catholic principles and simple objects of the Society, their course would be clear, and they would succeed in carrying out the great design of the institution. It was to be always remembered that the Bible Society, high and noble as its ends undoubtedly were, was still only a human institution. It was not a church. It was not an ecclesiastical institution. And when their merchant princes come in with their thousands of pounds, or the widow with her mite, they were not asked whether it was the contribution of Protestant or Catholic—whether they were from Episcopalian, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, or Congregationalist. All sects

man. (Cheers.) Was it not moreover replete with poetry and sentiment of the noblest kind. Let the poets and historians seek for matter to write about, and bid your philosophers, your Lockes, and your Bacons to discourse, and will they not all be supplied with abundant material in the Bible. And yet it was not because of its delightful poetry, its historical information, and its profound philosophy that we reverenced the Bible, but because it was the record of the Divine will, the revelations of God's goodness to man. We loved this record because it was the embodiment of truth, because it showed us our fallen nature, and the means of grace which had been adopted to restore us to original purity; the infinite goodness of Almighty God in giving his only son as an atonement for our sins, in order that we, through him, might enjoy everlasting life. It was true there were many other works of importance, embodying great truths and fraught with much useful instruction. But these we must read and digest just in the same way as we take medicine, acknowledging its utility, but exercising discretion as to the time and extent of using it. Whatever else was good, the Bible after all was the great panacea the balm of Gilead, the tree of life, whose fruit was accessible to all races and all conditions of mankind. (Cheers.) The Bible was, indeed, a precious book, and if he were disposed to worship anything beneath the Creator, he would worship it. And could it be wondered at when they found in this book so many evidences of the deep affection and interest which the Almighty manifested towards his fallen children. (Hear, hear.) He who has walked over the green meadows of scriptural truth, and drunk of the waters of eternal life, can hardly fail to love and almost venerate the Bible. Every one who has surveyed its great and glorious designs must admit that he could see nothing in it but exceeding good—that every part of it was fraught with healing and salvation to the human race. He loved the Bible not so much because it was the best compendium of morality and philosophy, but because every portion of it was truth. (Cheers.) Any one who had the slightest idea of what truth was could answer Pilate's question by observing that the Bible was truth itself. The Bible was at once the great promulgator of truth, and its own witness of the fact. The heart of man might be compared to so many intricate appliances in a lock, which could only be opened by a key of a certain peculiar construction. That key was the Bible, and God who made it could alone apply it effectually. (Cheers.) Every true Christian knew that there was no possibility of redemption except through the intercession of Christ, and remembering the great goodness and love which had been manifested by him in offering himself up a sacrifice for sin, could they marvel that such a Christian should wish that every child of man should share with him the glory of eternal life hereafter,—could they be surprised that every sincere lover of the Bible who gazed upon this sinful world, deluged as it were with misery, should seek by those means which converted him to reclaim his fellow-men? (Cheers.) These were the motives which he believed actuated every member of the British and Foreign Bible Society. They were not simply a company of booksellers—not a party of politicians, nor even a body of philanthropists; but a society of Christians in the strict sense of the term; men of prayer, men of enlarged views and real practical benevolence, whose sole object was to promote the spiritual welfare of the human race. They were men who, like good King George III., would like to see the Word of God in the possession of every man in order that all might be enabled to read and understand the wonderful works of God as described therein. (Cheers.) To accomplish this was the business of the Bible Society, and the rapid progress it had made in every part of the world testified to the energy, skill, and piety which had been exerted for this purpose. Its beneficial influence had long since reached this colony. So far back as 38 years the foundation of the New South Wales Auxiliary Society was laid under the patronage of the Governor for the time being, who, he would say, instead of honouring, was honoured by taking the chair on the occasion. (Cheers.) It was an important era in the history of the colony, of which any Governor might be proud. It was generally well known that his Excellency consented to initiate the Society at the instigation of a layman whose decease must be universally lamented, and at the request of the venerable gentleman (Archdeacon Cowper) whose presence at the meeting that evening had been the subject of warm and affectionate congratulation. (Cheers.) It was true they were not met now to praise or flatter any one; but in touching on matters of such vast importance to the religious welfare of the country, it would not only be ungenerous, but unfair to omit all notice of those who, although some of them had gone to their last resting-place, had nobly distinguished themselves when all was drear and dark around, by never failing to hold up the lamp of eternal life for the guidance of humanity. (Cheers.) The society which was thus formed had gone on flourishing ever since, and had infused into the community a more healthy and vigorous tone of religious feeling. In every important particular it had followed the example of the parent society, the results of which were now very generally known. It would be impossible to overrate the advantages which the British and Foreign Bible Society had been the means of conferring on the human race. Since its establishment it had expended many thousands of pounds in the printing and publishing of the Sacred Scriptures, and had been the instrument of circulating through the world many millions of copies. The effect of this extensive dissemination of scriptural truth was manifest in the silent but rapid progress which Christianity had made within the last few years. In every country where the operations of the Society had been felt the people had become more civilized and generally speaking more religious. How did the Bible Society meet the revolution in China? Why by causing upwards of a million copies of the sacred scriptures to be distributed among the inhabitants. And then again had they not all heard how, by the same instrumentality at the camp of Boulogne, every soldier and sailor was furnished with a copy of the Bible. These triumphs on the part of the Society, which eminently deserve to be called peaceful, and which have done more good for our fellow-men than any other means that could have been adopted, both socially ann religiously. He remembered being particularly struck, on reading one of the accounts of the battle of Alma, from which it appeared that on examining the knapsacks of several Russians, who had fallen in battle, nothing better than a packs of cards could be found. But were the Russians to examine the knapsacks of the English how different would be the result. He would not venture to deny that a pack of cards might be found in these knapsacks, but he thought he might safely say that a Bible would be found there also. (Cheers) And would it be said that the English were less worthy of being called soldiers on that account? Were they less brave because they were more religious? Let him who doubts the fact appeal to the blood-stained fields of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann. (Cheers) He (the Bishop) and probably many present had friends in the Crimea, who could testify to the importance of religious training in the army as well as in all other departments of life. He could tell them of one incident which occurred in the present war corroborative of what he said. An officer of one of the regiments at the battle of Alma, in storming the heights at the pinch of the struggle, had his horse shot from under him, and himself severely injured. Notwithstanding this reverse, he recovered his position, and gained upon the enemy until the heights were fairly crowned and victory achieved. The courage and skill which he displayed on the occasion excited universal approbation, and being known to be of a religious cast of mind, one of his comrades exclaimed, "Well, I always knew him to be a religious man, but I never believed he was so brave a man"—(Cheers) Many people, moreover, wondered at the union of the two armies—the French and English—considering what deadly enemies their fathers had been, and how desperate was the antipathy between the two nations. But when the came to examine the causes of the union they would find that a great deal was owing to the Bible Society, who by means of colporteurs, or to use a more English phrase, hawkers, had succeeded in carrying the Bible to every corner of France, thus supplying the inhabitants freely with the pure word of God without note or comment. The effect of this system was not only to dispel a great deal of religious superstition but it also tended to cultivate a friendly feeling between the two countries, and especially to destroy those antipathies with which one sect was in the habit of regarding another. He knew of nothing more interesting than the accounts which were furnished of the travels of the colporteurs and the operations of the branch societies established at Lyons, Brussels, and Geneva, all of which were fraught with much edifying and useful information, when they remembered these things and the vast amount of English money that had been spent to accomplish them. How was it possible that Englishmen now should seek to take the blood of Frenchmen? Was it not more natural to suppose that the warmest wish of Englishmen would be to induce their French brethren to seek the blood of Him who had died for them, in order that they might be thoroughly purged from their sins, and made members of Christ's holy body. May God hasten the day when not only France, but Russia also shall become fellow-workers in the great cause which they were now met to promote—where there shall only be one conflict throughout the nations of the world—that of emulating each other in disseminating the pure word of God—when the victor and vanquished shall equally agree and rejoice on the issue. The resolution which he had to move was as follows: "That this meeting hails with feeling of cordial pleasure the arrival in Australia of the Rev. M. H. Beecher and Thomas Charles, Esq., as a deputation from the British and Foreign Bible Society of London, for the purpose of extending the interests of that great Society in the Australian colonies, bids them most hearty welcome, and desires to co-operate with them in carrying out the important objects of their mission." He took it for granted that the presence of this great and influential meeting attested their approbation of the object proposed in this resolution. As had been already stated, it was the wish of the Parent Society to bring their plans more prominently under the notice of the colonial public with a view to more extended operations, and for this purpose two gentlemen had been sent out as delegates, who were evidently well qualified for the task. He was sure that he expressed the feeling of all present when he said, with all cordiality and good will, welcome and God speed. (Cheers.) It was his most earnest desire, and he believed it was also the desire of the meeting, to co-operate with them in every way calculated to promote the extension of the Society's influence. He was not very conversant with the etiquette of the host who made it a point to welcome the coming and speed the parting guest. Whatever he said or did in this matter was in all sincerity and the result of experience. He remembered that the first speech he ever made was at a meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and one of the most precious gifts he ever received was a copy of the Bible, which he now held in his hand, and which was presented to him by the committee of the Liverpool Bible Society, as might be seen from the inscription on it, was intended as an acknowledgment of his exertions on behalf of the Society; and feeling as he did in the matter, it afforded him the most perfect satisfaction. It would be seen, therefore, that his connection with the Bible Society was not by any means of recent date, and he could assure them that his zeal in its behalf had never flagged, since he first joined it. He was glad to find that the meeting was so numerously and influentially attended, although he did not think any amount of influence could impart honour to the cause. No doubt, at the same time, they felt thankful and duly acknowledged the presence of her Most Gracious Majesty's representative, who in a movement of this kind filled a very appropriate and useful position. (Cheers.) No one would like to see the Crown separated from religion, and therefore the presence of his Excellency on this occasion was a matter for sincere congratulation. He would also say with regard to all those who liked "good society" in its strict sense, let them join the Bible Society, for by this means they will not only be in good company, but they will have an opportunity of making themselves eminently useful; in connection with this and similar societies were to be found some of the brightest names in the literature of the world: without going to other lands, without travelling back to the days of the learned Erasmus, and Martin Luther, he might mention many names of modern date which must command the admiration and respect of every Christian and every scholar. But they had only to turn to the first page of the society's rules and regulations to find names which were universally looked up to as among the most celebrated of modern times in promoting both religion and science. One of these was Lord Shaftsbury, and where he would ask could they find a better Christian, or a more active promoter of anything great and good? Then there was the venerable Archbishop of Canterbury, whose learning, piety, and zealous services on behalf of the Bible Society will never be forgotten or lightly thought of by those who know anything of its history. *Sit anima mea cum philosophis.*

The Rev. Mr. Boyce said he felt great pleasure in seconding the resolution proposed by the Right Reverend Bishop of Sydney. He was sure that every one felt much pleasure in welcoming their friend Mr. Beecher. He was also delighted at seeing His Excellency the Governor-General present on this occasion as President. He was glad that the representative of the Queen of England was not ashamed of the Queen of England's Bible. They all, both rich and poor, had a common interest in the Bible. He was also gratified at seeing on this occasion the highest dignitaries of the Church of England, represented by the Lord Bishop of Sydney and the Venerable Archdeacon Cowper. He trusted that an additional impetus would be given to the Society, and that there would be an enlargement of their sphere of operations. Now, referring to the report that had been read by the Secretary, he was sorry to find fault with it, but they all knew that an Englishman must now and then find fault, or things would never go on swimmingly. He did not find fault with their friend the Secretary in any other way than in a christian manner. It was true that he gave what he considered a very excellent report, stating a few facts concerning the Society, and also paying a mark of respect to their venerable friend Archdeacon Cowper, and which mark of respect all present must feel that venerable servant of God deserved. He was sure that nobody would grudge him any of the praise that had been bestowed on him. He did not find fault with what the report contained, but what it did not contain. There was a paragraph in this morning's *Sydney Herald* against paying compliments. Now, he never paid compliments—it was not in his department; but what he meant to say was, that they ought to have done justice to absent individuals, to invalids, to the Lord's prisoners, who are prevented from coming to this scene of rejoicing—he alluded to the learned and Rev. Dr. Ross. He considered that Dr. Ross' services for the last fifteen years for the benefit of this Society, were entitled to some mark of respect, and now that he was laid up by indisposition, and prevented from attending this meeting on such a joyful occasion, he did feel that there ought to have been some mark of respect paid to him for his past services. He should be doing wrong, as one of them, if he did not bring this fact before their notice, for he was sure they all felt for Dr. Ross' affliction and sympathised with his family. They must all remember that he was the chief promoter and labourer in the Lord's vineyard in the church in Pitt-street, and he sincerely hoped that the Lord would make his last days in this world his best days, and give him peace for ever and ever. He rejoiced on this occasion at seeing the deputation from England, and he believed that the next point in the resolution was for them to pledge themselves to co-operate with the Society in England, and do something for it here. Now the pledging themselves with the conduct of this moral enterprise, and co-operating with the mother country, he thought, was the duty of all Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen. He thought it meant the whole three nations—not one nation the three nations included also the Welshmen. He considered that an Irishman was as much interested in this work as an Englishman, and a Scotchman as an Irishman, and an Englishman as a Welshman. There was no distinction; it was a fourfold co-operation; and it was one of the greatest moral enterprises that they could be engaged in. There had been a good deal said by philosophers in their works about the Anglo-Saxon race; they were considered a free and educated people, and ought to be governors of the world; and no doubt we should find some who would like to trace David from the Anglo-Saxons. He thought that every one of the four nations were good Englishmen if they united and co-operated to spread ever the whole world the word of God, and that all those who joined in this the greatest of all moral enterprises were genuine Englishmen. "Glory to God in the highest, on earth, peace and good will to all men." He trusted that there would be no indifference shown in this colony, but that they would all support the institution. It was not the fault of the people here to act niggardly; they generally contributed very liberally whenever they were called upon to support an institution. (Cheers.) He was truly delighted at seeing such a large meeting present on this occasion, and he hoped that on any future occasion they would also assemble in quite as great numbers whenever there was a meeting to promote this great object, or else it would lead people to remark that they had only come to-night to see His Excellency the Governor-General and the Rev. Bishop of Sydney. (Laughter.) I must say, for the information of the deputation, and other strangers, that the feeling which pervades in this colony has always been one of great liberality, they have never shown any niggardliness towards assisting a good institution. If a good institution wants money in this colony, it can always get it by asking for it. He did not mean to say that, if they advertised in the newspapers, they would get subscriptions pouring in to be paid to A. B.; nor did he mean that the people would rush and offer money; but if they went about it in a sensible manner, and showed to the public that the Institution was of great benefit to society, and worth supporting, and employed collectors to collect the money, the public of this colony would at once respond to the call, and you would get as much money as you wanted. (Cheers.) Wherever you go in New South Wales you are sure to get something. There was nothing niggardly in the inhabitants of this colony: they had some faults, but certainly niggardness was not one of them. Well, it may be said, suppose we do co-operate with the British Empire to carry out this great and glorious enterprise, what good shall we do ourselves, here in Australia? Why, every good; because we shall be the means of spreading the Word of God. He considered that this colony possessed greater resources than any people on the known world. We not only have our gold-fields, but we possess institutions which we are not ashamed to compare to any colony in the civilized world. Look at other countries: in South America, under the miserable government of Spain; and though they are equally as rich, yet they are not so prosperous and happy as we are, and the reason was, because they had not the institutions which we have. We thank God that we are Englishmen or Anglo-Saxons. (Laughter.) He had said before that he considered English, Irish, and Scotch as Anglo-Saxons. They all reverenced the Bible alike, and he inferred from that that there was a charm in the Word of God. (Hear, hear.) The Word of God was as much loved by the English, the Irish, and the Scotchman, and there was no distinction at all in the word Anglo-Saxon; they all loved freedom in their institutions, and every community, sooner or later, would have freedom. He felt convinced that by encouraging and using all the means in our power to promote the circulation of the Bible we were adding to the greatness of the community and that we were bringing down blessings on ourselves—that we were blessing not only our own people but the men among whom we live and the world generally. He trusted, therefore, that every one would endeavour to promote the circulation of the Bible, for in doing so he circulated the Word of God. He had much pleasure in cordially seconding the resolution which had been proposed by the Lord Bishop of Sydney.

Rev. Alexander Salmon said he was perfectly sure that he would best consult the interests of the Society and best advance the objects for which that meeting was called by making very few remarks at that late hour of the evening. They were exceedingly crowded and had listened to many important statements; he did not therefore think it advisable to detain them much longer with any lengthy remarks from him. He rejoiced in being present on such an occasion as the present, and he would enlarge as to his reasons, as Scotchmen generally liked to do, were it not that they might be construed into a state of feeling he would not like to indulge in, or have imputed to him. In expressing his pleasure at seeing the representative of the Queen in the chair on that occasion, he would add, he was one of those who held that the civil magistrate had a duty to discharge in the church of the living God. He held it an infidel sentiment that the civil magistrate had nothing to do with religion, but to let it alone; but he would not dwell on that subject then, at a time and place convenient he was willing to go into it. He humbly thanked God for the support their humble institution had received. It was said in the Word of God, "On each side walk the wicked when evil men are in place." Under God they had a civil magistracy calling on them to reverence the law; but they must look to the state of society for civil and religious feeling. He did think it good that they had the representative of her Majesty in the chair. He would not go at all into the question of the Bible Society, they had met there to welcome a deputation from the parent society; he thought it was a noble idea that the parent society resolved to send to the ends of the earth a deputation to look after the interests of that society. To him the very existence of a Bible Society in such a country as Great Britain, where all the power and interest of the world was to be found,—the very existence of the Bible Society there for upwards of half a century, where powerful interest on all hands was engaged in examining the grounds on which the Society rested—the very fact of its continuing to exist was a practical argument in favour of Bible Christianity as the revealed religion of heaven. The very fact that the great majority of our educated men in England, in Scotland, and in Ireland too—not only the majority of our noblemen or our preachers, but of our educated men—openly testify before the world that this book is the word of the living God, and endeavour to spread it over all the nations on the face of the earth. He rejoiced in the fact of that Society existing. In such practical arguments in its favour, let them show him anything like a practical argument in favour of an error. In this object the whole nation was combined together; the minister, the statesman, and the husbandman were all in favour of the one book, all aiming at spreading its truth to the ends of the earth. This he thought was an argument practically showing the truth of Christianity as revealed in the Word of God. He could not say more at so late an hour of the evening.

The Rev. J. Beazley said after the many addresses which had been delivered he should not detain the meeting long. If the Bible were a book not possessed of divine authority at all, he should think it a duty incumbent upon him to aid in its circulation; if it were a production of a mere uninspired unaided intellect; if it were a bundle of manuscripts, lately dislodged from some ancient resting-place or some ancient library; if it had only recently been brought before the English public from the banks of the Nile or Tigris, by a Belzoni or a Layard, he should feel it was a book which ought by every means to be supported and extended throughout the world. If it were a mere production of man, and if, as he read that production, he came in contact with the unmistakeable evidence of mental and moral elevation, of an entire system in every way adapted to man in his present condition, or to any other condition, he would feel called upon with all his heart to subscribe to the extension of that book with such a mine of gold—with such wealth of language—with such richness and variety of imagery, with such fresh, deep, and massive thinking as are found in the Bible;—with such creations of highest genius we have exhibited there, he should rejoice with his whole heart to give extension in the widest possible sense to such a book. He should wish the book translated at once into every language and dialect of men. Let it appear in every nation. Let it go and excite enquiry—let it go as the very seminary of noble thoughts—the perfection of noble language and noble imagery—let it go to extend the whole realm of mind, and operate upon the thinking and feeling of all intelligent and civilized men. If he had nothing more to say than that the Bible was a literary treasure,—if there were only the beautiful and the materially excellent to recommend it,—then he would say this meeting had met together for a noble purpose. If they were confederating to extend and diffuse among all peoples and nations such a book as the Bible, even as a mere literary composition; or if they were met together to circulate it as simply an historical production, he should come to the same conclusion. It was the only book which takes us back to the origin of things—that sheds its mild, moonlight, but certain beams upon the years before the flood; it was the only book that recorded and embalmed in imperishable honour, which have never been, and never will be without their significance and influence among pious and civilized men. That book came before him, looking at it simply as a historical record, as a pillar of cloud and of fire. It took him from the Creation to the Deluge—from the Deluge to the time of Abraham—the famine of the Israelitish nation. It took him from the time of Abraham to the descent into Egypt, and from that period to the exodus from Egypt—the great journey through the Arabian wilderness and their settlement in the promised land—the first establishment of a king in the Jewish state—the celebrated political schism and division of the one kingdom into those of Israel and Judah—and onwards until it ushered in the glorious Messiah himself—at the same time ever and anon throwing valuable side-light upon the renowned monarchies of old, so that, in fact, one would not be guilty of extravagance in affirming that the Bible was an epitomised history of the world; and if we were met together to circulate the Bible considered in this light, he should not be ashamed to appear and aid such a cause and purpose. Then consider how that history is inlaid with fragments of biography, prophecy, song, maxim, parable, and discourse, with usages and institutions that are obsolete and with principles which neither are, nor ever will be obsolete; and looking at the noble instances of heroism and piety, of faith and charity, which remained unsurpassed to our own day, we were amply justified in the course we are at present taking. He had taken low ground, but he thanked God, that as a member of the Bible Society, and as believing in inspiration, he now took higher ground. He believed the Bible to be inspired of God. This he knew threw into the shade at once the mere literary and historical element; but, at the same time, it did this—it raised him to the very elevation from whence he could command a proper and impressive view of those riches of which God has constituted His Church the almoner, and commanded that Church to distribute, until every man shall be able to read in his own language the wonderful works of God. (Cheers.) It appeared to him that he had nothing to do but to present the meeting with the view of the subject which had come before his own mind. He looked upon the Bible as the accredited record of divine love. Let this sun also announce itself; let this Bible speak for itself; "the law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul; the testimony of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple." Hear the royal Psalmist—"Thy word is very pure; therefore thy servant loveth it." Listen to the incarnate Saviour—"They are they that testify of me." Listen to the crowning statements of the inspired Apostle—"All scripture is given by inspiration of God." We saw that character of God instinct in every limb and feature with inspiration—we saw the Bible affording the light in which all nations should ultimately, walking and living, worship. He took that Bible as being perfectly adapted to man in every relationship of life, and with respect of every faculty of the mind—with his words and actions. He looked upon that book as the final manifestation of the Divine character as at once a King, a friend, and father; and he also looked upon it as lifting the awful veil of futurity, and in the language of the poet, "Intimating the eternity of man." He looked at the mediatorial scheme, examined its provisions—the basis upon which it was founded—the immense darkness with its fulness of light—man's weakness with its strength—man's pollution with its purity, and man's poverty with its wealth. Regarding it in that light, he felt that we had a Gospel to proclaim to our fellow creatures. If he did but read; if there did but catch his eye the glorious words scattered over its pages, he felt there was an inspiration in those words:—God, man, time, eternity, sin, grace, redemption, Messiah, immortality;—those words scattered over the pages of Scripture, like so many sunstars over the firmament, he could not read—their import he could not study—without feeling in their very majesty that they involved a divine origin. He felt perfectly assured of the course the Bible Society was taking. If we looked to the past—he meant to the past history of Christendom and the world for these many centuries—would any man of any reputation for wisdom in this day, venture to account for the unexampled activity of the Anglo-Saxon and other classes of mind without enumerating among its causes the agency of the Bible. Would any man possessing repute for wisdom dare to stand up in a community like this and account for the present elevation of Britain without reference to the Bible? Did not our very best and most philosophic writers and the writers of the theological schools in enumerating the influences which have brought about the present civilisation of the world so far—did they not always, as a first principle, make distinct and reverent mention of the Bible? They did. You might go into the history of the world since the coming of Jesus Christ, into all those centres of influences—into the colleges, schools, senate houses, and palaces. As you entered into those spheres of influence you would find the Bible at work—teaching the teacher—guiding the philosopher and governing the monarch. In proportion as the teacher and the monarch were taught and governed by the Bible, the nation into which they were connected had been lifted up, and had become what a Christian nation ought to be. He turned from the past to the future. He had heard it intimated and seen it suggested in books—sometimes with undisguised satisfaction, that the Bible was likely to die out: we were making such attainments that we should soon outlive it. Never, never, should we outlive the Bible. The humanity of the Bible was a guarantee for its immortality. The Bible trembled in every limb and feature with human sensibilities and sympathy for man. It struck its root into the souls of men. Men did not willingly lay by a thing that came home to their own business and to their bosoms, that touched the vital part of their lives—the deepest principles of their nature. Its truth ensured its inenduring existence; squaring as it did in its deepest principle with the most mature consideration of all men who have meditated upon the politics or ethics, or any of the kindred subjects. So that it had come to pass with men that they go to our Bible and steal away from it the very principles that glorify its pages, and then turn round upon us and deny its authenticity. But for the doctrine of atonement and the doctrine of human depravity, there would not be an intelligent man living upon the earth. But the Bible would command the assent of his conscience and his heart. Outlive the Bible! not likely. But he would tell them what we were likely to do—as we got more intellect and heart — more life and light — more delicacy of feeling and culture introduced into our manners—a higher state of civilization; as we climbed that ascent the Bible would be bound to the heart more tenaciously than ever. The beautiful remark of Archbishop Whately, with regard to the Divine existence, that cultivated men only can master and appreciate its influence, is applicable here. We are to look to them as the source of the power of conviction. They are in fact, if they combine piety with their wisdom, the accreditors of the Divine Word. To understand Christianity—to appreciate—to love—to enter into the merits of the Gospel, we want a larger heart and a finer intellect—a higher state of things in our families—a higher civilization altogether. In proportion as the Bible was studied and practised, it would create a taste and conviction which prompt the hope of its circulation through the world. He thought he was justified in saying that the Bible was the book of the future. It was the book of the past too. Thanks be to God for the light it had shed upon the human mind during the past eighteen centuries. No man rejoiced more than he did at the verdure which appeared upon either bank of that glorious stream of living water which has flown to us through the ages of the past. The Bible he took to be the book of the future. He hoped it would be the book of Australia's future (cheers); that the day would come when in this colony men would speak about the Bible with an eloquence and correctness they never spoke before. He hoped he should live long enough to see the day when the building in which they were at present assembled would be far too small to hold the crowds of intelligent and earnest hearted men and women meeting together for the purposes of the dissemination of Divine truth. When he said that, he did not wish for a moment to exclude any other agency. Let us have education—thanks be to God for that priceless boon: let us have improvement in legislation if you will; let us have our local institutions! but at the same time, let the Bible head them all; let it infuse its own spirit into the whole; let it marshal and conduct the whole. He believed, in one word, that this glorious book contains greater riches than those which have been extracted from it. At the class of the last century and the beginning of this, it gave birth to institutions that throw their glory over the world—The Bible Society—missionary societies—and slavery societies, and other institutions. There were contained in the same book other institutions. It only wanted a deeper piety, and souls gifted with reverence and strength, to bring out of it something brighter and richer than we have had before.

The motion was then put, and unanimously carried.

On the motion of Mr. Combes, His Excellency having vacated the chair, which was taken by Mr. G. Allen,

The Venerable Archdeacon Cowper moved the following resolution:—"That the thanks of this meeting be given to the patron of the Auxiliary, Sir William Thomas Denison, Governor-General of Australia, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion." He was happy to find so much had been said that it was not necessary for him to make any lengthy speech. He would, however, allude to the origin of this Auxiliary. In February, 1817, as he was sitting in his own house, Mr. Thomas Moore, of Liverpool, called upon him, requesting him to accompany him to the residence of the Governor-General that morning. The object of the meeting was the convening of a public meeting, with the view of establishing an auxiliary to the Bible Society in this colony. They walked together to the house of the Governor-General, and found him as affable and kind as ever — nay, perhaps he ought to say more ready to hear what they had to say, and anxious to promote the great cause they had in view. He gave them the assurance that he would be ready to sanction the objects contemplated and assist as much as possible. On the 22nd February, 1817, a public advertisement was inserted in the *Sydney Gazette* for a meeting to be held on the 7th of March, 1817, in the Court room, when his Excellency would preside. There was the Lieutenant-Governor, the Judges, the Sheriff, the Treasurer, and the great men of the colony present. The clergymen and the magistrates were among the number. The Australian Auxiliary to the Bible Society was established, and he might say, as much had been said in favour of the Governors and Kings favouring the Bible, that as long as Governor Macquarie presided at their public meetings, the Bible Society prospered; and then came another Governor. When the Governor ceased to take an interest in the Society it declined and grew less influential, and apparently lessened in importance. They had many a time held committees when not more than three had assembled. He remembered the time when a public meeting was called and only three individuals were present—he himself being one, and the treasurer another. He hoped however the Society had started afresh, now that his Excellency had taken an interest in it. He hoped that not only would the Bible be disseminated, but that the Holy Spirit would be applied—souls would be renovated, and characters changed. He hoped a vast alteration would take place in the whole community, and that there would be no lack of friends for the purpose of carrying on the good work, and spreading abroad the knowledge of the Saviour. It was with gratitude he moved the resolution; it was one which did honour to His Excellency, to the community, and to the meeting. As Divine Providence had put it into the heart of the Governor to co-operate with the Society, he thought much good would accrue. In the English history, in whatever period of that history religion flourished the nation prospered, and when the state of religion was at a low ebb it declined. Just so far as we acted in accordance with the Word of God, we should be prosperous and elevated in the scale of nations, and though ten thousand or ten millions of people rose up against us we should be so strong and imbued with so much wisdom, that we should fear no enemy whatever. But there must be something more besides millions of Bibles, there must be the sacred spirit which inspired that work to make men feel its efficacy and to enable them to triumph over sin, death, and hell, and to rejoice in the hope of the glory of God.

Dr. Woolley, principal of the Sydney University, seconded the motion. He regretted that formality required the resolution to be seconded. The meeting was only waiting until he ceased to respond to it most cordially. He should have liked to have gone home with the words of the venerable Archdeacon still ringing in his ears—the remaining member of that band of brothers who, thirty-eight years ago, commenced this work. It had been suggested that the Society was now commencing a new era. It did seem now to be entering upon a course of accelerated progress. We had a prospect of a spiritual railway; we hoped that the progress of the Word of life, in consequence of the proceedings initiated this evening might be like the electric telegraph, binding the whole world—not this country only—with a charm of living light, uniting all into one great family. The shadows and obstructions in the way of the Society had been removed. This assembly had listened to addresses of Christian ministers of every communion, who had uttered not merely words of courtesy or cold charity, but who had come forward in a spirit of brotherly sympathy and good will. The manner in which the chair had been filled was not less pleasing. We could not welcome Sir William Denison yet in the name of all the community, for there were some who could not unite with us even in this work, but he was convinced those who could not so join us would not be jealous of us because we had his Excellency with us, but will increase their confidence and respect for him, feeling assured they would obtain from him that impartiality and consideration which was the result of true religious feeling. He hoped the Governor would live for many years after his course of residence among us has expired, and that he would look back with satisfaction upon his Government, and receive from all courteous tokens of respect and gratitude. If it was so, as he hoped it would be, the most pleasing remembrance in viewing retrospectively his career, that he had to the best of his power taken every opportunity to inculcate among the people this great and only true principle—"righteousness alone exalteth a nation," and that "happy is that people only whose God in all things is the Lord."

The motion was put and carried by acclamation.

The Governor-General felt grateful for the manner in which the motion had been responded to. He regretted, however, that it would be necessary for him to allude to a point or two. He looked upon it as a portion of his duty to support the Bible Society. (Cheers.) He thought it was the bounden duty of that person who was placed highest in authority to do his best on every possible occasion and by every possible means in his power to further the religion of the Bible — to spread the knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. The meeting had been addressed chiefly by clergymen; he hoped they would now allow a layman to say a few practical words to them. He took it for granted that all present were interested in the dissemination of the Bible. He wished, however, to speak to them of the manner in which all might render practical assistance in carrying out the interests of the Bible Society, he did not mean by their money—not merely by spreading the Bible, handing to any person a book containing God's Word. It should be the object of all to bring the Bible into practical operation in their families. One gentleman who had addressed the meeting said every man had a right to read his Bible. Very true: that was to say if he could get it. He should like to know how many of the 30,000 inhabitants of this colony, if a Bible were handed to them, would be enabled to understand—to how many would it be a sealed book. There were many in connection with families—to say nothing of the children—who were probably in that condition. Such was the condition of many servants. The Bible was as a sealed book to them. His practical advice was this. The heads of families should not only spare a little of their money, but also a little of their time. There was an old saying that "meat and mass never hindered work;" that was to say, the food for the body and the provision of food for the soul would never hinder a man's business. He did not think there was a more true proverb. Some might say they had not time to read the Bible to servants, or for daily prayers. They would find, however, if they adopted such a course that their work would be in no way hindered, but that blessings would be bestowed on them in a variety of ways. He did not like to speak of practical benefits. The principal blessing which would descend would be the blessing of a consciousness of having discharged a duty. There would be a material advantage. The servants would be better pleased, and think better of their masters, while they treated their servants as christian brethren. They would look upon their masters as Christian masters, and do their duties heartily and sincerely, not as a matter of task work, but as a Christian, fairly and truly. In proportion as that system was acted on throughout the country, would the blessings be disseminated through the land, and the face of society be materially changed. (Cheers.) This was the first time he had presided at a meeting of this kind in the colony, but it certainly would not be the last if God was willing to spare him. (Cheers.) All he hoped was, that the next time he happened to meet the assembly, a larger building would be provided. (Cheers.) He would see more of them, and they would listen with a greater degree of comfort. (Cheers.)

The meeting closed as it commenced, with singing and prayer.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Monday Evening.

Adelaide commercial advices to the 15th instant, by way of Melbourne, have reached us. In Mr. Cooke's mercantile report of the previous day he says

The success or failure of the new diggings continues to be in suspense, and up to the present time the yield has given no certain indication of the profitableness of the field. As, however, no new locality can have its resources properly tested without the labour of some weeks being expended on it, no conclusion, consequently, ought to be drawn as to the value of the present sphere of operations. The beneficial effect their success would have upon trade therefore remains uncertain, and in the absence of any other cause to enliven our market, its inactivity grows more apparent every day.

The continuance of wet weather has contributed in a great measure to this, but though no impediment to traffic, its value to the farmer and the country interest, as a whole, is specific, and there is every reason to hope we shall see the approaching year a highly prosperous one for this interest.

By the arrival of the Grand Trianon, from Birkenhead, dates to the 23rd of March were received; but though she left a fortnight after the mail just previously to hand, via Melbourne, the tenor of the commercial news she brings is much the same as by that, and there seems every probability of shipments to this country being more restricted to transactions of a genuine character, and limited in amount, than overdone with spurious business, as before. The other extra-colonial arrival this week has been the Robert Morrison, from London.

There is no change to note in the prices of any imported articles, the partial business doing scarcely giving a foundation to quote upon, but holders of all descriptions of stocks are steady in their expectations.

The flour market continues firm at the prices of last week, with an unwillingness to sell at those rates by some millers. Wheat, 17s. 6d. Barley and oats without change. Hay inclines to be cheaper. Potatoes are becoming rather scarcer. Butter maintains its price.

Prices of cereals are as follows:—Flour, £12; wheat, 17s. to 17s. 6d.; barley, 9s. 4d.; English barley, 9s.; Cape ditto, 8s. 6d.; oats, colonial, 7s. 6d. to 8s.

The *Portland Guardian's* latest report on the state of the flour market is as follows:—

This article is now up to a higher figure in this town than it has been since the gold discovery—above £3 a bag; and we hear that is expected to rise much higher. The 4-lb. loaf has risen in price to 2s. 6d. It is gratifying to learn that arrangements have been made for importing into this town a cargo of flour from America, for there would be no prospect at all of getting it, unless at famine prices, elsewhere. Two of the Messrs. Henty have chartered the Crouch Brothers at Melbourne, to proceed to Chili for a cargo of flour for this port. She will have sailed by this time; and may be expected here within three months with about 400 tons of the best flour that can be obtained at Chili.

From the Melbourne Prices Current and Shipping List, 18th instant, we take the following:—

Since the 31st ultimo, the date of our last report, the rainy weather has continued, and, to a certain extent, interrupted the communication with the gold fields and the interior generally. It is also ascertained that the stocks of merchandise at the diggings are heavier than was for some time believed; and, though competition is keen, and prices comparatively low, there is not so much demand as was expected. Whether the population is not so extravagant, or whether they have not individually so much money as in former years, is not well ascertained, but it is, nevertheless, the fact that stock remains comparatively undiminished, and that very few orders have lately been sent to town. The result is very great dulness in trade in Melbourne, and a partial decline in prices.

Consumption, to a very large extent, of staple imports is, nevertheless going on, and the deliveries for home consumption of all dutiable articles are greater than the imports. Stocks in town, therefore, are decreasing, and there is the fullest expectation of an excellent trade, with remunerative prices, in the spring, commencing towards the end of September. This remark applies to nearly every description of merchandise, excepting soft goods in reference to which we have excellent authority for stating that very little improvement can be expected, even in the ensuing summer. There are sufficient stocks now in hand for the summer, and nothing will be wanted, except a few leading articles, for which ample orders have already gone forward, and, except to order, we should advise nothing to be supplied.

We are happy to state that the threatened imposition of increase of taxation, comprehending a fixed duty on many staple imports, and an ad valorem duty of 10 per cent. on the remainder, has been frustrated by a vote of the Council, refusing to sanction any increase of taxation at present. The session of Council was immediately thereafter prorogued, and the Governor, in his address at the close, intimated that he would meet the emergency caused by a deficient revenue by further reductions in the establishment, and by stopping all public works for which contracts had not been actually taken. It is right to state that very great progress has already been made in providing this colony with the necessary public works. Several main lines of road towards Ballaarat, Mount Alexander, and Bendigo, and on the Sydney line, have been constructed, and a line laid out to Gipp's Land. From returns published by Government, it appears that in 1853, and up to 30th September, 1854, no less than £1,019,287 were expended on roads, bridges, culverts, by the Central Road Board; besides large sums by private individuals and associations, who have purchased lands. The amount of land sold now approaches two millions of acres, and, from reports from various quarters, we find that from six to ten times more wheat is being sown this year than in any former season. A similar report has been received from Adelaide, as to the progress of cultivation in South Australia. We are glad to find that cultivation has extended to several good agricultural districts not far from the gold fields, where steam flour mills have been erected, or are now in progress. Ploughs and other agricultural implements, and seed-wheat, have been in great demand.

The quantities of gold respectively brought by escort, and shipped, continue unusually large, and afford a cheering proof of the stability of this interest, indeed, since the discovery of auriferous quartz lodes, mentioned in our last, gold mining, instead of being a gambling speculation, has become a regular industrial pursuit, which, in all probability, will last and progress for a very long period of years. It is the opinion

SALES BY AUCTION

Damaged Paper.
On account of whom it may concern, ex Thalestris, Turbit, master, from London.
To Stationers, Newspaper Proprietors, Paper Dealers, &c.
At the New Stores, on WEDNESDAY, 27th and THURSDAY, 28th June.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Stores, Pitt-street, near the Circular Wharf, on WEDNESDAY 27th, and THURSDAY 28th June, at half-past 2 o'clock,
38 bales and cases of printing and other paper, ex Thalestris.
On account of whom it may concern, as follows, viz.,

Mks. No. Description.	Sound.	slightly.	Damaged much.
D in diamond, MB—			
427—10 reams, at hand bale			10
485—10 ditto ditto		10	
486—20 ditto 20 lbs. printing demy	10	10	
473—10 ditto royal hand		10	
491—20 ditto 16lb. printing demy			20
438—10 ditto royal hand		10	
531—10 ditto coloured double demy		10	
502— 4 ditto, *Times* news			4
510— 4 ditto, ditto, ditto		4	
501— 4 ditto, bale *Times* ditto	2	2	
451—10 ditto, ditto royal hand		10	
434—10 ditto, ditto ditto		10	
432—10 ditto, ditto ditto	5	5	
517— 4 ditto, ditto *Times* news			4
495—20 ditto ditto 18lbs. demy			20
505— 4 ditto, ditto *Times* news		4	
509— 4 ditto, ditto ditto		4	
536—10 ditto, ditto royal hand		10	
531—10 ditto, ditto coloured demy		10	
428—10 ditto, ditto royal hand		10	
508— 1 ditto, ditto *Times* news			4
494—20 ditto, ditto 18lbs. double demy			20
504— 4 ditto, *Times* news			4
518— 4 ditto, ditto			4
490—20 ditto, ditto printing demy			20
493—20 ditto, ditto 18lbs. demy			20
515— 4 ditto, *Times* news			4
5 6— 4 ditto, ditto		4	
506— 4 ditto, ditto	3	1	
497—16 ditto, ditto 20lbs. demy		16	
435—10 ditto, ditto royal hand		20	10
500— 4 reams bale *Times* news		4	
519— 4 ditto ditto ditto		4	
527—25 ditto, case, ollecloth, 14 lbs., foolscap			25
525—25 ditto, ditto, 14 lbs., ditto.....			25
530—25 ditto, ditto, 12½lbs., ditto.....		25	
529—25 ditto, ditto, 12 lbs., ditto.....			25
523—25 ditto, ditto, 14 lbs., ditto.....		25	

The whole being more or less damaged, as stated above.
Terms, cash.

To Newspaper Proprietors
To Printers
To Stationers
To Storekeepers
Printing Paper, Stationery, &c.
20 Bales and Cases, ex Thalestris.
Auction Sale, THURSDAY, 28th June.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Stores, Pitt-street North, near the Circular Wharf, on THURSDAY, 28th June, at 2 o'clock,
Ex Thalestris, from London, now landing, in good condition, 20 cases and bales of stationery, paper, &c., consisting of the following,
One case, 20 reams, super printing demy, 15 lbs.
One ditto, 16 ditto, extra super ditto, 24 ditto
One ditto, 20 ditto, ditto ditto, 20 ditto
Six ditto 24 ditto, *Times* news ditto, 80 ditto
Three ditto, 72 ditto, super laid writing foolscap, 14 ditto
Three ditto, 72 ditto, ditto ditto ditto, 12 ditto
One ditto, 25 ditto, ditto ditto ditto, 12 ditto
Four ditto books, as per printed invoice.
Terms at sale.

GREAT TIMBER SALE.
Brodie and Craig's Wharf.
To Builders, Contractors, Shippers, Timber Merchants, and others.
The Cargo, direct from Boston, U. S., ex Rouble, now all landed on the Wharf.
Auction Sale—MONDAY, 2nd July.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co., the importers, to submit for sale by auction, at Brodie and Craig's Wharf, foot of Bathurst-street, at half-past 2 o'clock, on MONDAY, 2nd July,
A well-selected cargo of timber, and other materials, now landed, ex Rouble, direct from Boston, and consisting principally of the following:—
100,000 feet of red and white tongued and grooved boards, 1 and 1¼ inch
50,000 ditto carpenters' clean dressed boards, 1 inch
5300 deals, 9 x 3
Ditto ditto, 11 x 3
Ditto ditto, 11 x 3
Ditto ditto, 12 x 3
Ditto ditto, 15 x 3
Ditto ditto, 18 x 3
1000 battens, 7 x 2½, various other sizes
900 panel doors, moulded, 1 and 2 sides
2 feet 6 inches x 6 feet 6 inches
2 10 x 6 10
2 9 x 6 9
500 pairs window sashes, 18 x 12, 17 x 12, 11 x 16, 10 x 18, &c.
Slates, 20 x 10, and 22 x 12
400 barrels Roman cement
50 ditto plaster paris
Galvanised iron, various gauges
Ditto corrugated, ditto ditto
Moorwood and Roger's iron tiles, 24 guage
50 barrels of nails
40,000 of very finest Reading bricks, suitable for paving, ornamental buildings, &c., most superior lot. Also,
A large quantity of grindstones, and a great variety of other sundries, and materials.
Terms at sale.

New Wool Bags,
To Merchants, Wool Brokers, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 178, George-street North, opposite to Hunter-street, at 12 o'clock, on THURSDAY, 28th June,
Five bales, 10 lbs.-wool bags
Just arrived, and in fine order.
Terms at sale.

Important to Wine and Spirit Merchants, Innkeepers, Shippers Country Storekeepers, &c.
BOTTLED ALE and PORTER
SPIRITS, WINES, CORDIALS, &c.
Auction Sale, THURSDAY, 28th June.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Mart, 178, George-street North, opposite to Hunter-street, at 11 o'clock, on THURSDAY, 28th June,
Sundry invoices of wines, spirits, beer, cordials, &c., as follows—
205 cases bottled ale and porter
80 ditto Bass' ditto ditto
100 ditto Barclay and Co's ditto
50 ditto Tennent's ditto
10 hogsheads Truman's porter
30 cases Allsop's pale ale
145 ditto genevа
114 ditto old tom
10 casks ditto
23 hogsheads B.P. rum
15 quarter-casks ditto
5 puncheons Jamaica ditto
7 ditto B.P. ditto
9 hogsheads Martell's dark brandy
10 ditto Hennessy's ditto
12 quarter-casks ditto ditto
6 hogsheads United Vineyard ditto
15 quarter-casks ditto ditto
50 cases ditto ditto
75 quarter-casks fine pale sherry
80 octaves ditto ditto
40 ditto gold coloured ditto
100 cases cordials, assorted,
118 ditto champagne
10 quarter-casks fine old port
40 octaves fine brown sherry
300 cases gin, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

15 Tons Fresh Household Flour.
To Bakers, Flour Dealers, Shippers, and others.
THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Mart.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Mart, 178, George-street North, opposite to Hunter-street, on THURSDAY, 28th June, at 12 o'clock prompt,
Fifteen tons very superior household flour, in 100 lb. bags, fresh and sweet.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY'S General Sale of Horses.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at the Bull's Head Horse Repository, TOMORROW, at 11 o'clock,
Ten very superior young horses, just arrived from the Hunter.
They are all broken in, and subject to first-class trials
Gigs, dog carts, drays, &c.
Terms, cash.

Pony, Phaeton, and Harness.
Spring Cart, and Harness.
Saddles and Bridle, &c.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO., have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,
An open phaeton to carry four persons, turn down seat, in very good order, with a set of horses
A spring cart, nearly new, and set harness
Saddles, bridles, &c., &c.

Heavy Colts and Fillies from New England.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on an early day, at the Cattle Market Yards,
60 head of young powerful colts and fillies, all broken to lead.
Such a lot of useful horses has seldom been offered for sale before. They are now en route from New England, and may be expected to arrive about the 3rd proximo.
The attention of buyers for New Zealand is particularly called to this sale, as a more suitable description of stock for that market could not be met with, and they must positively all be sold without any reserve.

WEDNESDAY'S Sale of Horses.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,
A draft of horses from Campbelltown, broken to dray and saddle
The usual variety of horses for dray, gig, or saddle work
Various lots, consisting of horses, gigs, and harness, spring carts and harness, &c., &c.
Farming implements, &c., &c.

Campbelltown Horses.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,
Six useful horses, just arrived from Campbelltown, three of them are broken to heavy draught, and the remainder to saddle.

POSTPONEMENT OF PRODUCE SALE.—In consequence of the Damaged Goods sold yesterday by Messrs. W. DEAN and CO., at their New Rooms, Pitt-street, North, having to be removed for the immediate reception of a very large quantity of other Damaged Goods for auction sale, on THURSDAY, 28th June, in the same place, the usual Produce Sale is unavoidably postponed until TUESDAY, 3rd July.

Important Sale of Books.
The extensive and truly-valuable Library of the late Right Rev. W. G. Broughton, Lord Bishop of Sydney, and Metropolitan.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has been favoured with instructions from the Executor to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The library of the late Right Rev. W. G. Broughton, D.D., consisting of

BIBLICAL COMMENTARIES, &c.

Apocrypha Nova Testamenti, Fabricii, Hamburgh, 1703. Very rare
Belsham's Translation and Exposition of St. Paul's Epistles
Benson's Hulsean Lectures
Biblia Hebraica
Biblia Polyglotta (Pentatreuch)
Biblia Sacra, Vulgatæ editionis
Biblical Cabinet
Buxtorfi Tractatus Punctorum Hebraicorum
Canon of Scripture, Wordsworth on the
Chart of Prophecy
Codex Pseudepigraphus Veteris Testamenti, Fabricii. Hamburg, 1713; very rare
Conciliator of R. Manasseh Ben Israel
Concordance of the New Testament, Schmidli
Doddridge's Family Expositor
Forster's Gospel Narrative
Fulkes' Defence of the Translations of the Bible
Genesis, Observations upon, Rev. R. Sibthorp
Harmony of the Apocalypse, Hoare
Harmony of the Four Gospels with the English version and Douay, in parallel columns
Historia Critica Veteris Testimenti
Holy Bible, Barker
Iliad rendered into English Blank Verse
Ditto ditto ditto ditto
Lardner's Gospel History
Leigh's Critica Sacra
Macknight on the Gospels
Macknight on the Epistles
Marsh's, Bishop, Lectures on the Bible
Michaeli's Introduction to the New Testament
Middleton, Bp., on the Greek Article
New Testament (Greek), Griesbach
New Testament (Greek)
New Testament, translated from the Greek by Doddridge
New Testament, Maori Version
New Version of the Four Gospels by a Catholic
Nolan on the Greek Vulgate
Palæomanias, Historical and Philological Disquisitions on the Style of the New Testament, Greek
Palmoromaica, Examination of
Palmoromaica, Supplement to
Parkhurst's Lexicon for the New Testament
Patrick's Commentary
Porson's Letters to Travis
Porson's Letter to Travis, Huyshe
Prolegomena in Nov. Test.
Remarks on Griesbach's Choice of MSS. of New Testament
Schleiermacher's Essay on St. Luke
Schleusneri Lexicon Vet. Test.
Schleusneri Lexicon, Nov. Test.
Stuart's Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews
Symbolæ Criticæ Griesbachii
Synopsis Evangeliorum, Griesbach
Taylor's Paraphrase on the Romans
Travis' Letters to Gibbon
Veteris Testamenti Concordantiæ, Fuerstio
Vetus Testamentum lxx.
Vulgate, The
Wetsten Prolegomena in Nov. Test.
Whitby's Paraphrase on the New Testament
Woidii Notitia Codicis Alexandrini

BIOGRAPHY, HISTORY, &c.

Annual Biography and Obituary
Athenæ Oxonienses, Anthony Wood
Bolingbroke, Lord, on History
Bowdler, John, Memoirs of
Charles I., D'Israeli's Life and Reign of
Charles I., Harris' Life of
Charles I., The Life and death of
Croly's Life and Times of George IV.
Cromwell, Oliver, by Thomas Cromwell
Dictionnaire Historique de Pierre Bayle
Granger's Biographical History of England
History of New South Wales, Collins
Hone's Three Trials
New General Biographical Dictionary
Noble's Continuation of Granger's History of England
Sackville's, Lord G., Trial
Yartot Revolution Romaine
Unity of History

CLASSICS.

Æschylii Persæ
Æschylii Prometheus Vinctus
Æschylii Septem Contra Thebas
Æschylus
Aristophanis Comœdiæ
Cebetis Tabula
Ciceronis Opera, Gronovio
Corpus Poetarum
Demosthenes, Reiske
Demosthenes
Euripidis Hecuba
Euripidis Orestes
Euripidis Fragmenta
Euripides Medea
Euripidis Hecuba
Euripidis Hippolitus
Herodotus, Baehli
Homeri Opera, with Index
Homeri Ilias
Horatii Opera
Horatii Opera
Justinus, Thysio
Juvenal, Rupert
Livii Historia, Gronovius
Lucretius, Grosch
Ovidii Opera
Pentalogia, Sive Tragœdiarum Græcarum Delectus
Platonis Dialogi
Scriptores Historiæ Romanæ Latini Veteres qui extant omnes
Sophoclis Tragœdiæ
Taciti Opera
Taciti Opera
Theocritus, Valckenarii
Theognidis Megarensis Sententiæ Morales
Thucydides Bekkeri
Thucydides
Valerius Maximus
Virgilii Opera, Heynius
Xenophon, Townsend
Xenophontis De Cyri Expeditione Cyropædia, Schneider

DEVOTIONAL.

Andrew's Episc Preces Gr. et Lat.
Bagot on the Lord's Supper
Challener's Devotions
Companion for the Altar
Devotions for the Young
Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion
Guide to the Penitent
Imitation of Christ
Love of Jesus
Manual of Devotion for Boys
Hook's, Dr., Private Prayers
Spiritual Combat, Scupoli

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY, DOCUMENTS, &c.

Anglican Church Architecture
Ancio-Saxon Church, Soames
Articles, Canons, Instructions
Bibliotheca Pratistica Permanderi
Bull, Bishop, Life of
Burnett's History of the Reformation
Burn's Ecclesiastical Law
Butler's Book of the Roman Catholic Church
Catholic Church, The, Wiseman
Church Discipline
Church Government
Confession of Faith in the Church of Scotland
Constitutiones Societatis Jesu
Corruption of Scripture Councils, James
Cranmer, Abp., Todd's Life of
Defence of the Ministers
Documentary Annals of the Church of England
Dowling's Remarks on Ecclesiastical History
Ecclesiastical Patronage, Bateman
Edwards on Episcopacy
Episcopacy, Gauden
Eusebii Opera, Reading
Gibson, Bp., On Visitation
Histoire Ecclesiastique Abrégé
History of the Church, Waddington
History of the Colonial Church
History of the Puritans, Neale
Jesuitism, Principles of
Jesuitism, Mysteries of
Jesuits, History of the
Jortin's, Dr., Remarks on Ecclesiastical History
Key to the French Revolution
Laud, Abp., Life of, Le Bas
Letter to the Earl of Liverpool on his Speech before the Bible Society
Letters on Church Matters
Maitland's Letters on Fox's Acts and Monuments
Markland on English Churches
Memoirs of G. Herbert
Missions of the Church, Hawkins
Mornings among the Jesuits, Seymour
Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History
Norris' History of the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews
Original Letters on the English Reformation
Parochial System
Parson's Counsellor with the Laws, The
Provincial Letters on the Tracts for the Times
Review of Events in the Church
Sancroft, Abp., Doyle's Life of
Scholar Armed against Prevailing Errors
Smedley's Reformed Religion in France
Syllogeo Confessionum sub tempus Reformandæ Ecclesiæ
Synodicon in Gallia Reformata, Decrees and Canons of the French Reformed Church
Tertullian De Pallio Salmasii
Tridentini Concilii Canones et Decreta
Tridentini Concilii Catechismus
Wilberforce on Church Discipline
Zurich Letters
Zurich Letters
Zurich Letters from the Archives of, in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth

GEOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, TRAVELS, &c.

Beauties of England and Wales
Botany Bay, Collins
Botany Bay, Phillips' Voyage to
Botany Bay, Phillips'
Camden's Britannica
Classic and Connoisseur in Italy
Mitchell's Expeditions in Australia
New South Wales, Tench
New South Wales, Field
New South Wales, White's Voyage to
New South Wales, Collins
New South Wales, Its Present State and Future Prospects
New South Wales, Dixon's Voyage to
New South Wales, Religion and Education in
New Zealand, Yates
Nicholas's Voyage to New Zealand
Polynesia, Researches in
Polynesia, Resources of
Wells' Geographical Dictionary and Gazetteer of the Australian Colonies
Wilson's Voyage Round the World.

LITURGICAL.

Book of Common Prayer (illustrated)
Breviarii Romani Horæ Divinæ
Cardwell's Conferences on the Book of Common Prayer
Hilborrow on the Common Prayer
English Church Ceremonies
Illustrations of the Liturgy and Ritual
Liturgical Services of Elizabeth's Reign
Liturgies of King Edward VI.
Missal, Roman
Missale Romanum
Missale Romanum
Mozarabic Missal, Grewell
Nelson's Fasts and Festivals
Nelson's Fasts and Festivals
Ditto ditto
Office for the Administration of the Holy Communion according to the use of the Church of Scotland
Offices of the Church

Origines Liturgicæ, Palmer
Primitive Christian Worship, Tyler

MATHEMATICS, SCIENCE, &c.

Analytical Calculation
Bridge and Wood's Algebra
Bridge's Algebra
Cambridge Problems
Carpenter's and Joiner's Assistant
Dublin Problems
Euler Elémens D'Algèbre
Fluxions, Principles of, Dealtry
Hamsley's (Bp.) Mathematical Tracts
La Croix on the Differential and Integral Calculus
La Croix Elémens d'Algèbre
La Croix Complément Des Elémens d'Algèbre
La Croix on the Differential and Integral Calculus
Légendre Geometrie
Maclaurin's Newton
Millington's Natural Philosophy
Playfair's Geometry
Playfair's Outlines of Natural Philosophy
Robison's Elements of Mechanical Philosophy
Vince, Peacock, and Newton's Conic Sections
Vince's Astronomy
Vince's Fluxions
Whewell's Mechanics
Woodhouse, Vince, and Bridge's Trigonometry
Wood's Optics and Mechanics

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

Analysis of Paley's Horæ Paulinæ
Appeal to the Rubric
Arcadia
Architecture
Architecture, Building, Masonry, Joinery, and Carpentry
Arts, Logicæ Compendium
Australian Patriotic Association
Barclail Argenis
Bibliothèque Portative
Blanchard's Architecture
Blunt's (J. J.) Vestiges of Ancient Manners in Italy
Books for National Schools
Bossuet Exposition de la Doctrine De l' Eglise Catholique
Cabinet Library
Chalmers on Endowment
Channing's (Dr. W. E.) Works
Characteristics, Earl of Shaftesbury
Codrington College
Colt's Discourses
Coleridge's Companion
College Life, Whitehead
Colonization, Col Napier
Convict Management
Court Register
Davy's Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry
De Lolme on the Constitution
Dennis' Church Reform
D'Israeli's Literary Character
Dodsworth on Romanism and Dissent
Don Quixote
Education, Minutes of the Committee of Council on
Eikonoclastes, Milton
Encyclopédie Méthodique
Encyclopædia Metropolitana
Faber on Secession
Fasciculus Epistolarum
Felix Neff
Fulford on the Reformation
Fuller
Fuller on Wheel Carriages
Gil Blas, translated by Smollett
Gladstone's Church and State
Government of Churches
Gregory's Practice of Physic
Gulliver's Travels, Swift
Gurney's Society of Friends
Harmony of Christian Faith
Henry's, Dr., Chemistry
History of the Old Testament
Humphrey Clinker, Smollett
Hume's Dissertations
Joseph Andrews, Fielding
Key of Heaven
King Charles I., the Author of Icon Basilike
Le Febvre, Sufferings of
Lectures, &c.
Lectures on Jonah
Lepidopterous Insects, Lewin
Les Pseaumes de David
Les Moeurs
Lessons for Lent
Letter to Lord Glenelg
Ditto ditto
Mannoch's Catechism
Milton's Letters on the Fine Arts
Milton's Prose Works
Moral Entertainments
National Education
New South Wales, Analytical Census of
New South Wales, Miscellaneous
New Testament, School copy
Noseguy, The, by the Rev. W. Gurney
Ditto ditto
Œuvres de Billeau
Organic Remains, Parkinson
Parental Character of God
Poor Man's Manual
Practical View of Homœopathy
Recollections of Cambridge
Reflector, The
Reply to Dr. Wiseman
Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on Education
Roderick Random, Smollett
Sharp's British Peerage
Six Letters by Jebb
Smith's Moral Sentiments
Statements, (New South Wales)
Sunday Service of the Methodists
The Old Fashion Farmer
Tom Jones
Transportation, Abp.
Transportation, Colonel George Arthur's Reply to Remarks on
Useful Arts
Who Wrote Icon Basilike
Wood on Rail-Roads

PERIODICALS, REVIEWS, &c.

Australian Almanac
Cambridge University Calendar
Catholic Magazine
Charges, more than 20, delivered by Bishops and Archdeacons of the Church of England
Christian Examiner
Christian Observer
Christian Remembrancer
Church of England Quarterly Review
Edinburgh Review
English Review
Foreign and Colonial Quarterly Review
Magazines
New South Wales Gazette
New South Wales Magazine
Quarterly Review, The
Sermons, more than 40 those, by Bishops and Clergy of the Church of England
St. James' Chronicle for 1835, bound
Theologian, Nov. 1846

PHILOLOGICAL.

Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary
Bentley's Phalaris
Boeli Ellipses Græcæ
Cambridge Classical Examinations
Commentaries Thucydidem, Benedict et Poppo
Crabb's English Synonymes
Dowcett Miscellanies, Kidd
Dibdin's Introduction to the Classics
Doctrina Particularum, Hoogevem
Donnegan's Greek and English Lexicon
Elegantiæ Latinæ
Facciolati Lexicon
Graduus ad Parnassum
Greek Grammar
Greek Prosodies
Greek Tongue
Hartes In Largum Græcæ Historiam
Hederici Lexicon (Greek)
Hermanni Elementa Doctrinæ Metricæ
Heynii Excursus in Homerum
Johnson's Dictionary
Key to the Aboriginal Language of Australia
Lempriere's Classical Dictionary
Litteratur Grecque, Schoell
Mattaire Græcæ Linguæ Dialecti
Matthiæ's Greek Grammar
Matthiæ's Greek Grammar
Miscellanea Græca Dramatica
Nicolai Lexicon Ciceronianum
Notes in Euripidis Tragœdias
Schweighæuser's Annotations on Herodotus
Smith's Classical Manual
Stephani, H. Thesaurus, Ling. Gr.
Tirunatus Varii Latini, Crevier, Brotier, Auger
Vigerus Hermanni
Wolfii in Homerum

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

British Poets, The; Pope's Homer (Iliad and Odyssey); Dryden's Virgil; Lucan's Pharsalia; Johnson's Lives of the British Poets; 50 vols. 18mo, russia
Chute de Rufin
Elegant Extracts in Poetry
Heilocnia
Maid of Orleans (English)
Mons Cantabrigiensis
Mons Etonensis
Pilgrim, The, Lockhart
Poetry, Select, of the Days of Queen Elizabeth
Shakspeare's Plays.

THEOLOGY.

Aleiphron, or the Minute Philosopher
Ancient Christianity, Isaac Taylor
Apostolic Ministry and Tradition
Apostolical Succession, Percival
Baluzii Tracts
Baluzii Discourses
Bampton Lectures
Bampton Lectures
Bampton Lectures
Bampton Lectures, Soames
Baptism, Doctrine of, Wilberforce
Baptism, Prayers, and Meditations
Baptism, Wall on Infant
Baptism, Dr. Pusey's Tract on
Barnabas and Hermes, the Catholic Epistles of
Baxter's Catholic Theology
Beeon, Thomas, Works of
Bennett's Hulsean Lectures
Bernard Leslie, Gresley
Berriman on 1 Tim. iii. 16.
Bertram the Priest on the Holy Communion, written in Latin 1160 years ago
Blunt, The Rev. Henry, on the XXXIX. Articles
Boyle's Works
Bramhall's, Bishop, Works
Brewster's Reflections on the Ordination Service
Broughton on the Soul
Bull, Bishop, Life of Burton
Bull, Bishop, Works of Burton
Burnet, Bishop, on the XXXIX. Articles
Burnet's Pastoral Care
Butler's, Bishop, Whole Works
Butler's Analogy of Religion
Caithill's Answer to Marriott
Calvinism, Bishop Tomline's Refutation of
Carpenter's Reply to Bishop M'Gee
Cary's Testimonies of the Fathers
Catechesis, Wordsworth
Ditto
Ditto
Ditto
Catechetical Questions for Confirmation
Catholic Church Invulnerable
Catholic Claims, Doyle
Catholic Safeguard, Brogden
Chillingworth's Works
Christian Morals, Sewell
Church of the Future, Bunsen
Churchman's Guide
Clementis Epistola ad Corinthos, Wotton
Clergyman's Instructor
Compton's Episcopalia
Coverdale, Bp., Remains of
Coverdale, Bp., Works of
Cranmer, Abp., Works of
Cranmer's, Abp., Defence of the Holy Eucharist
Danbeny's Church Guide
Danbeny's Appendix to the above

Defence of the Church, Allen
Defence of English Ordination
Doctrine Rebutted, Horne
Dodwell Separatist, Stanton
Do Satisfactione Christi adversus Faustum Socinum
Discourses, Sherlock's
Discourses on the Forty Days, Moberly
Discussion between the Rev. T. D. Gregg and the Rev. T. Maguire, the only authenticated edition
Discussion, the Dowsdale, the only authenticated edition
Divine Rule of Faith and Practice, W. Goode
Douglas' Criterion of Miracles
Dwight's System of Theology
Ecclesia Anglicana Vindex Catholicus
Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Suspiria
Effects of Infant Baptism
Erasmi Colloquia
Ditto
Faith and Justification, Todd
Faith, Essay on, Erskine
Festival and Lenten Lectures, Abraham
Fletcher's Works
Free Disquisitions against the Church of England
Gaudes' Tracts
Grindal, Abp., Remains of
Hey's Lectures in Divinity
Hick's Treatises
Hooper, Bp., Early Writings of
Hutchinson, Works of
Ignatianorum Epistolarum Authentia
Immortalities Animæ
Incarnation, the Doctrine of, Archdeacon Wilberforce
Jewell, Bp., Works of
Jewell's, Bp., Apology for the Church of England
Jones (Rev. W., of Nayland), the Works of
Justyn Martyr, Account of the Writings of
Kingdom of Christ, F. D. Maurice
Knowledge of Divine Things
Knox's Remains
Leslie's Catholic Indices
Latimer, Bishop, Remains of
Latimer, Bishop, Sermons of
Law's Letters to Bishop Hoadley
Law's Letters to Bishop Hoadley
Lectures on Divinity, &c.
Leighton's, Archbishop, Works of
Lightfoot's Works
Limborchi Theologia Christiana
Magee on the Atonement
Meditations on the Scriptures
Michaelis on the Resurrection
Milman's Bampton Lectures
Milner's Religious Controversy
Milton's Christian Doctrine
Mitford's Christianity
New Duty of Man
Newman on Development
Newman on the Phases of Faith
Newton on the Prophecies
Nicholson, Bishop, on the Catechism
Norden's Progress of Piety
Nowell Catechismus
Ordination Validity of English, Eglinton
Origines Sacræ, Stillingfleet
Pamphlets, Theological
Pamphlets, Theological
Pantheistic Theory, Dr. Mill
Papal Claim to Supremacy
Ditto
Parochialia, Bishop Short
Pearson on the Creed, Mill's Analysis of
Pearson on the Creed, Mill's Analysis of
Pearson, Bishop, on the Creed
Pearson, Bishop, on the Creed
Philpot, Archdeacon, Examination of, and Writings
Pilkington, Bishop, Works of
Pneumatologia
Primitive Tradition
Propædia Prophetica
Protestantism in Germany
Pusey's German Theology
Reliquiæ Sacræ
Repertorium Theologicum, A Synoptical Table of the Writings of Thomas Jackson, D.D.
Revelations, Observations upon
Ridley, Bishop, Works of
Roman Catholic Doctrine of the Eucharist, Turton
Scott's Remarks on Bishop Tomline
Sermons by Archbishop Sandys
Ditto Roger's
Ditto Skeiton
Ditto Hurd
Ditto Louch
Ditto Clarke
Ditto Archdeacon Mann'ng
Ditto Bishop Warburton
Ditto Cockman's
Ditto Beveridge
Ditto Saage
Ditto Scattergood
Ditto Bishop Andrews
Ditto Evans on the Church of God
Ditto upon the Social Duties
Ditto Reading
Ditto Dennison
Ditto Logan
Ditto Rev. William Bennett
Ditto Samuel Clarke
Ditto Mills Five
Ditto Hook's Five
Ditto on the Church
Ditto Two on the Church
Ditto Delany
Ditto Terry
Ditto Dr. M'Gavie
Ditto Dr. Pusey
Ditto Occasional by Wordsworth
Ditto Dr. Garrow
Ditto Bentley
Ditto Rev. John Scott
Sherlock's Practical Christian
Stillingfleet's Grounds of Protestant Religion
Sumner's, Archbishop, Evidence of Christianity
Taylor on the Apostacy
Taylor on the Grand Apostacy
Taylor's, Bishop Jeremy, Discourses
Testimony of Antiquity to the Supremacy of the Holy See
Theophilus Angelicanus,
Thornton on the Ten Commandments
Tillotson's (Bishop) Works
Todd's Defence of Archbishop Cranmer
Townson's Works
Tracts for the Times
Tracts
Tracts
Tracts, Miscellaneous Theological
Usher's Whole Works
Vindication of the Church of England, Sinclair
Voice of the Church
Waterland against Clarke
Waterland's Second Defence of the Divinity of Christ
Watson's (Bishop) Theological Tracts
Welchman on the Thirty-nine Articles
Whately on the Kingdom of Christ
Wiseman's Lectures on the Eucharist
Woodward's Short Readings
Works, Posthumous, of Reed.
N.B.—Catalogues of the books can be had, gratis, on application to the auctioneer.
Terms, cash.

Busts of the late Right Rev. W. G. Broughton, D.D., Late Bishop of Sydney and Metropolitan.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 278, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock.
Three busts of the late Bishop Broughton.
Terms, cash.

Grand Piano-forte in Rosewood.
The Property of the late Right Rev. W. G. Broughton, D.D., Lord Bishop of Sydney and Metropolitan.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has been favored with instructions to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, by order of the executor,
One splendid grand pianoforte in rosewood, by Broadwood
Terms, cash.

Important Sale of Household Furniture, Iron Bedsteads, &c., &c., &c.
To Upholsterers, Cabinet Makers, Parties Furnishing, and others.

*** Expiration of Lease—Stock-in-Trade positively for Unreserved Sale.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from Mr. Edward Johnson (whose lease expires this month), who intends entirely to relinquish the furniture business, to sell by public auction, on the premises, No. 6, Barrack-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant,
His entire stock-in-trade, consisting of every description of furniture and bedding, of a class superior to any previous stock submitted to competition.
The stock comprises a superior and elegant assortment of
Drawing room suites, in rosewood, walnut, and mahogany
Loo, occasional, and card tables
Mahogany telescope tables, loo, card, &c.
Chests of drawers and wardrobes
Massive carved sideboards
Pianofortes
Rosewood, walnut, and mahogany couches and easy chairs
Rosewood chiffoniers, with plate glass doors and back, with marble slab
Walnut cabinet, inlaid with ormolu and enamelled
Escritoires, marble top washstand, stands, dressing tables
Glasses, cheval and swing glasses, with and without marble slabs
Iron bedsteads—4 post, beautifully enamelled; blue maple, rosewood, white and gold, oak, full sizes
Solid iron 4-post bedsteads, in almost endless variety
Children's cots, single and double widths
Iron rocking and reclining chairs
Bedding, comprising spring, hard and flax mattresses; feather beds
Bolsters and pillows, hassocks, sheepskin mats, tapestry carpets
Hearth rugs, china matting, floor cloth, &c., &c., &c.
N.B.—The whole of this extensive stock will be sold positively to the highest bidder, as the premises must be given up on the 30th instant. To the trade, parties furnishing, &c., this sale presents undoubtedly an opportunity for securing cheap, at the same time unquestionably good articles.
Catalogues will be issued, and cards to view the above, two days prior to the sale.
Terms, liberal.

Important and Unreserved Sale of Choice Engravings, Eleven Cases, now landing.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions to sell, without reserve, on an early day, of which due notice will be given, by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 278, George-street,
Eleven cases, all elegantly framed,
MM over 8 in diamond—
1 1, one case—14 pairs of engravings
6 ditto ditto, proofs
2 1, one case—6 Joshua Commanding, &c.
6 Opening of the Sixth Seal
6 Israelites
6 Destroying Angels
3 1, one case—6 each, Cricket Match, Death Stag, proofs
Combats, proofs
4 1, one case—6 each, Just Caught, Chase prints
Chase prints, proofs
5 1, one case—6 pairs Heroes, 3 pairs Heroes, proofs
6 1, one case—Heroes, proofs, and Chase prints
7 1, one case—Cricket Matches, Stag at Bay, proofs
Death Combats, &c., &c.
8 1, one case—Deluge, and The Mated
9 1, one case—The Mated, proofs
10 1, one case—Royal Recreation, Snappapple Night, proofs
Reform Bill, &c., &c.
11 1, one case—Chase, Marriage, Heroes, Feeding Horses, Charles and Strafford, House of Commons, &c., &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Continuation of Yesterday's Sale.

THE MESSRS. MOORE will continue their extensive sale THIS MORNING, at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, at eleven o'clock,
The remaining unsold household furniture, after which
China vases
Work boxes
Invoices of jewellery
Ditto plated ware
Trunks of wearing apparel
Guns and pistols
Clocks and timepieces
With sundry other goods.
Terms, cash.

To Parties Furnishing, and others.

THE MESSRS. MOORE have received instructions from the proprietor to sell, on the premises, No. 15, Upper Fort-street, opposite the Flag Staff, THIS DAY, June 26, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the household furniture and effects, comprising
Sofa, chairs, tables, etiletoh, fenders and irons, pictures, a good eight-day clock, looking glasses, crockery, glassware, kitchen utensils, &c., with sundries.
Terms, cash.

To Persons requiring good second-hand substantial Furniture.

THE MESSRS. MOORE have received instructions from Mr. John Chillow to sell, on the premises, Grafton Arms, George-street, opposite the Market, on THURSDAY next, June 28th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the household furniture and effects, viz., 2 horsehair sofas, horsehair chairs to match, loo and dining tables, handsome oil and other paintings, chimney glasses, cane chairs, four-post bedsteads, bedding, wash stands, toilet glasses, fender and irons, crockery, glass, plated ware, chest drawers, chiffoniers, &c., &c.
Also, kitchen utensils.
Terms, cash.

Unredeemed Pledges.

MR. H. A. GRAVES will sell by auction, on MONDAY, the 2nd of July, at 11 o'clock, at his Rooms, George-street, opposite the Police Office,
The undermentioned unredeemed pledges, pawned with Mr. John Benson, of Castlereagh-street, on the dates specified as under:—

1854.
Dec. 1—Black silk dress
4—Dress piece, watch, suit of clothes, and dress
6—Silver watch, and silver watch
6—Silver watch, 3 gold rings, suit of clothes, and shirts
7

SALES BY AUCTION.

Navy Canvas.
To Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 26th June, 1855, at 11 o'clock precisely,
2 bales best navy canvas, assorted Nos.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged by sea water.
Ex Edmond et Hortense, —master, from London.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 26th June, 1855, at 11 o'clock precisely,
8 lb diamond, L 1 10—1 case, containing 50 dozen carpet shoes, much damaged
Ditto 1 11—1 case, containing 50 dozen carpet shoes, slightly ditto.
Terms, cash.

Oatmeal.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th June, 1855, at 11 o'clock precisely,
20 cases new Scotch oatmeal, in 14 lb. tins.
Terms at sale.

Loaf Sugar.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, Shippers, Speculators, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th June, 1855, at 11 o'clock precisely.
20 Tons loaf sugar
Small Hamburg loaves, in prime condition.
Terms at sale.

Pure Sperm Candles.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th June, 1855, at 11 o'clock precisely,
55 boxes fine sperm candles, 4's and 6's.
Terms at sale.

Currants.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th June, 1855, at 11 o'clock precisely,
20 barrels fine Patras currants.
Terms at sale.

Important Sale of Oilmen's Stores.
From the celebrated House of G. F. Coward, London.
Important to Shippers, Storekeepers, Grocers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE have received instructions from Messrs. Lyall, Scott, and Co., to sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th June, 1855, at 11 o'clock precisely,
378 cases oilmen's stores, just landed, in first-rate condition, comprising
Coward's Durham mustard, in lb. bottles
Ditto ditto, ½ lb. ditto
Ditto pints salad oil
Ditto ¼ ditto ditto
Ditto salad oil, in decanters
Ditto pints mixed pickles, in 2 dozen cases
Ditto quarts ditto, ditto ditto
Ditto pints Imperial hot pickles, ditto
Ditto Worcestershire sauce, pints
Ditto mushroom and walnut ketchup
Ditto Harvey's and Reading sauces
Di to John Bull and London ditto
Ditto Tarragona and Chili vinegar
Ditto half-pints French capers
Ditto ditto raspberry vinegar
Ditto assorted bottled fruits
Ditto ditto jams
Di to glass jars candied peel
Ditto lemon, orange, and citron
Ditto glass jars tamarinds
Ditto cherries in brandy
Ditto curry powder, cayenne pepper
Ditto chocolate, isinglass, gelatine
Ditto maccaroni, vermicelli
Ditto anchovy and bloater paste
Ditto smoked Yarmouth bloaters
Pints castor oil
Half-pints ditto
☞ As the above shipment is one of the choicest in the market the trade would do well to attend.
Terms at sale.

Superior Household Furniture
Shop Fixtures
Plate Glass Cases
Pictures by Moreland
Kitchen Utensils, &c.
The Property of Mr. J. F. Read, who is returning to Europe by the Speedy.
To Parties Furnishing, Upholsterers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE have received instructions from Mr. J. F. Read, to sell by auction, at Reads' Fancy Bazaar, Hyde Park, on WEDNESDAY, June 27th, 1855, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The whole of his superior household furniture, fixtures, pictures, &c., comprising
Elegant wardrobes
Ditto four-post bedsteads
Dining-room tables
Cane and hair seated chairs
Sofas and couches
Marble washstands
Sideboards
Easy chairs
Loo tables
Pictures, by Moreland, Ostade, and other celebrated artists
Bedding
Kitchen utensils, earthenware, &c.
Shop fixtures comprise
Plate glass cases
Counters with drawers
Plate glass show cases, well adapted for jewellers, chemists, and persons in the fancy trade.
A cellar of choice wines and spirits, consisting of
Old port, in bottle
Superior champagne
Old cognac
Bottled ale, whiskey,
Mr. Read, having been an old hotel-keeper, is a sufficient guarantee of the superior quality of the articles.
Terms, cash.

Important and unreserved Sale of Two Hundred and Eighty Packages of Birmingham and Sheffield Tools.
To Ironmongers, Country Storekeepers, Merchants, Dealers, Shippers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 29th and 30th June, 1855, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
280 packages Birmingham and Sheffield goods, comprising one of the most extensive and useful assortments ever offered to public competition.
GENERAL IRONMONGERY AND CUTLERY, &c.
Assorted packet corkscrews
Ditto Salter's balances
Ditto tape measures
Ditto thread purses
Ditto gold-plated studs
Ditto ditto pins
Ditto pistols
Sealing wax
Ivory tooth combs
Steel nut crackers
Electro-plated pen and pencil cases
Berlin guard chains
Steel pens
Plated patent bracelets
Pipe bowls
Real meerschaum pipe bowls
Black brooches
Electro plated stag brooches
Ditto ditto, assorted
Gold plated ditto ditto
Steel key rings
Papier maché inkstands
Side and dressing combs
Leather head-stalls
Single and double bridles
Vesta wax lights
Assorted hair brushes
Coffee boxes in nests
Tulip shovels
Curry combs, with main comb
Bronze nest fenders
Scroll and ditto ditto
Brass moulded ditto
Flat tin chamber candlesticks
Fire irons, assorted
Tumbler padlocks
Iron table-spoons
Bone handled knives and forks
Ivory ditto ditto ditto, mahogany cases
Imperial handle carvers
Butchers' knives
Ditto ditto, rosewood handles
3 cases buffalo knives
4 ditto ivory ditto
4 ditto stag ditto
HOLLOW WARE.
Tinned saucepans and covers, assorted Nos.
Universal pots, ditto
Tea kettles, ditto.
The above will be sold in packages.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Accordeons, 8 to 12 keys
Flutinas, 8 to 12 keys
Best finished musical boxes, 6 to 8 tunes
Inlaid ditto ditto, ditto ditto.
COFFIN FURNITURE.
Setts coffin furniture, containing plate, angel, and flower &c., &c., lace and pins
Ditto ditto ditto gilt
Ditto ditto ditto gilt and black
Joiners' tools
Spoonmakers' grinders, &c., &c.
Best Kent hammers
Iron braces
Assorted turnscrews
Ditto chisels
Bright pipers
Triangle bed keys
Assorted pincers
Carpenters' squares
Sewing awls
Hand vices
Box head gimblets
Spokeshaves
Norfolk latches
Double barrel percussion guns
Six-barrel revolvers
Double barrel, best patent-breached percussion guns, mahogany cases
Single fine blue steel spectacles, with crochet noses
Ditto ditto ditto, plain noses
Turn-pin double fine blue steel spectacles
Ditto ditto ditto, twined joints
Union slide ditto, ditto, &c., &c.
☞ The auctioneers, in directing public attention to this extensive sale, are desirous of stating that as many goods as possible will be sold in the package.
Terms at sale.

Powder Boxes
Walking Sticks.
To Fancy Dealers, Perfumers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 28th June, 1855, at 11 o'clock precisely,
4 cases powder boxes, 3¼ to 4 inch. Also,
1 cwt. violet powder, in packets.
Assorted walking sticks
Riding canes, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Patent Taper Tube Bedsteads.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 26th June, 1855, at 11 o'clock precisely,
3 patent taper tube iron bedsteads, with brass fronts, pillars, mosquito rods, &c., 6ft. 4in. by 4ft. 9in., more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Superior Mirrors.
To Upholsterers, Cabinetmakers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 28th June, 1855, at 11 o'clock precisely,
10 cases superior mirrors, comprising
Gilt 16 x 18
18 x 12
20 x 14
21 x 15
24 x 18
27 x 21
Swing glasses, assorted
Handle and pint mirrors
Magnifying glasses, 3 and 4½ inches.
Terms at sale.

Hair Brushes
Dressing Combs.
To Fancy Dealers, Perfumers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 28th June, 1855, at 10 o'clock precisely,
5 packages assorted hair brushes and dressing combs
Handle cloth brushes
Hat brushes, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

To Builders, Timber Merchants, &c.

CADRAIN will sell by auction, on the Market Wharf, on FRIDAY, 29th June, at 12 o'clock, 60 spars, 40 to 20 feet long, round and square.
Terms, cash.

CADRAIN will sell by auction, on the premises, Brickfield-hill, 419, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 27th June, at 11 o'clock, the stock and trade of a bonnet and fancy shop, consisting of tuscan, Dunstable, and fancy bonnets, hats, ribbons, trimmings, &c.
Terms, cash.

Patent Weighing Machines.
Ditto Iron Safe.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Sale Yard, THIS DAY, 26th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock,
A large patent weighing machine, by Chambers and Co.
Ditto fire proof safe
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
Sardines.
Damaged by Sea Water.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his New Sale Rooms, THIS DAY, 26th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Ex General de Steurs, Fawkins, from London.
DD&Co. in diamond.
2 cases, each 100 half-tins sardines, slightly damaged
7 ditto, ditto ditto, much ditto
1 ditto, 200 quarter-tins ditto, slightly ditto
2 ditto, ditto ditto, much ditto
RF—1 ditto, 200 ditto ditto, slightly ditto
5 ditto, ditto ditto, much ditto
1 ditto, 192 ditto ditto, much ditto
RF in diamond, CT underneath.
3 ditto, 100 half-tins ditto, slightly ditto
1 ditto, 100 quarter-tins ditto, slightly ditto
1 ditto, ditto ditto, much ditto
1 ditto, 96 tins ditto, much ditto
Terms, cash.

Split Peas, Whiting, Calcutta Lines, and White Hemp Rope.
To Grocers, Painters, and Ship Chandlers.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his New Sale Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
7 barrels split peas
15 casks whiting
21 bundles Calcutta lines
18 coils white hemp rope, 1 to 2½ inches
Terms at sale.

Ironmongery, Plated Ware
Tools and Locks
To Ironmongers and Locksmiths.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
One case 3 feet bronze fenders
Ditto ditto fireirons, rich ormolu heads
Ditto ditto corkscrews, nutcrackers, candlesticks, &c.
Three crates 3 x 6 to 5 x 6 bronze fenders
One case G.S. table and tea spoons
Bricklayers' and carpenters' tools
Sets of weights, locks, &c.
Terms at sale.

Hoop Iron, and Tin Plates.
On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged by sea water.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Sale Yard, THIS DAY, 26th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Ex Egypt, Walker, master, from London, also much damaged,
JM in triangle.
21 boxes tin plates, IC, IX, IXX
120 bundles hoop iron
BD & CO.
22 boxes tin plates, IC, IX, IXX
120 bundles hoop iron.
Terms, cash.

Biscuits.
To Grocers, Bakers, and Confectioners.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his new Sale Rooms, THIS DAY, 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
25 tins water crackers
35 ditto soda ditto
35 ditto butter ditto
25 ditto sugar ditto.
Terms at sale.

Candles.
Price's Belmont Sperms.
To Grocers and Shippers.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his New Sale Rooms, THIS DAY, 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
100 Boxes Price's No. 1 sperm candles.
Terms at sale.

Two Days' Great Unreserved Sale.
800 Packages
Drapery, Slops, Superfine Clothing
Silks, Satins, Mantles, Shawls
Robes, Millinery, Carpets, Rugs, &c.
THURSDAY, 28th, and FRIDAY, 29th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock each day.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON has received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on THURSDAY, 28th, and FRIDAY, 29th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock each day,
The whole of their extensive importations of seasonable drapery goods,
An immense variety of the newest styles of material for LADIES' DRESSES.
7-4 extra fine French merinos
Ditto ditto coburgs
Ditto ditto alpacas
6-4 ditto black ditto
Rich French printed cashmeres
Ditto British ditto
Ditto delaines
Ditto balzorines
A splendid lot of
Rich silks, satins, satinettes, and glaces, in blacks, fancies, figures
A large lot of
French ribbons
Ditto flowers
Lace goods
French kid gloves
Silk, berlin, and thread ditto
Ladies' fancy neckties
Gents' fancy bandanas
Ditto real corahs
Ditto imitation ditto
Black Genoape and Brussa's
Fancy opera ties
Beaufort and albert ditto
MANCHESTER GOODS.
5-4 fancy prints
7-8 ditto
7-8 navy blues
7-8 glazed furniture
7-8 black and whites
36-inch white shirtings
Horrocks' all letters
72 to 90 inch sheetings
30 to 36-inch grey ditto
Cotton and linen checks
Ditto ditto ticks
Stout drab moleskins and cords
Furniture dimity
Table linen and diapers
Fine Irish linens and lawns
Book, check, and jaconet muslins
Toilet covers and quilts
White counterpanes.
WOOLLENS.
Real and imitation Welsh flannels
Real Witney blankets, all sizes
Scarlet and blue ditto
6-4 printed druggets
Brussels carpets
Patent tapestry carpets
Handsome hearthrugs
Kidderminster carpets
Blue and scarlet serges
SLOPS AND SUPERFINE CLOTHING.
Moleskin and cotton cord trousers
Worsted ditto
Mixed doe ditto
Black and drab ditto
Blue pilot and beaver ditto
American pea coats
Black and coloured cloth ditto
Black frock coats
Gents' superfine clothing, made to order, and fine fabrics
Rich shawl pattern vests
Ditto black satin ditto
Ditto silk and velvet ditto
Black cloth and shooting vests
Reversible beaver coats
Sealskin coats, lined alpacas
Seamen's clothing of every description
Waterproof ditto ditto
Beaverkin coats
Drab driving ditto
Boys' clothing, a great assortment
Stout Scotch twill shirts
Fancy regatta shirts (washed)
White shirts (washed)
Boys' and youths' shirts (washed)
Blue serge shirts
White lambswool and merino ditto
Ditto ditto pants
Men's brown half-hose
Ditto lambswool ditto
Ditto ditto hose
Women's white cotton hose
Ditto black ditto ditto
Children's socks.
To speculators, wholesale buyers, and shippers, this unreserved sale offers unusual advantages, as, when practicable, whole packages will be submitted.
Terms at sale.

Oilmen's Stores, Congreve Matches, Twine, and Liverpool Salt.
Unreserved Clearing-out Sale.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock, positively to close consignments,
77 bags of Liverpool salt
250 cases oilmen's stores and Italian goods, consisting of
Pickles, quarts and pints
Bottled fruits
Mustard, 1 lb. and ½ lb.
Sauces, assorted
Sardines, ¼ and ½ tins
Salmon, 1 lb. and 2 lbs.
Herrings, in tins, &c., &c., &c.
Also 3 cases Tuppington's matches
6 cases I.N.E. ditto, round boxes
2 bales Bengal twine
2 ditto sewing ditto
5 ditto wool-lashing.
Terms at sale.

To Stationers, Printers, and Shopkeepers.
19 Bales Paper.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his New Sale Rooms, THIS DAY, 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
20 reams bag cap, 20
10 ditto, 80, double imperial
20 ditto, 80, imperial
10 ditto, 100, double ditto
20 ditto, 40, imperial
20 ditto, 16, double small hand
40 ditto, 64, ditto ditto
30 ditto, 16, double small cap
10 gross 4 and 5 sheet blue and white pasteboard.
Terms at sale.

Imitation Java Sugar.
No. 2 Cassipore, and Fine Mauritius.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON is instructed by E. Knox, Esq., to sell by auction, at his New Rooms, THIS DAY, Tuesday, 26th instant, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of closing the old accounts of the Australian Sugar Company,
1750 bags imitation Java sugar
211 ditto No. 2 Cassipore
Also, by order of Messrs. Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co.,
800 bags first quality Mauritius
The attention of Melbourne buyers is particularly directed to this sale, the whole lot being well adapted for that market.
Terms at sale.

Superior Old Port.
To Wine Merchants, Publicans, and Shippers.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his New Sale Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
100 cases Crockburn's bottled port
Terms at sale.

To Newspaper Proprietors, Printers, and Grocers.
Printing and Wrapping Papers.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
8 bales, 38 b. royal hand paper
3 ditto, 80 lb., the *Times'* size, fine news
1 ditto, ditto, the *Times'* news
3 ditto, 41 lb., half *Times'* ditto
3 ditto, 20 reams, each 16 to 18 lbs., coloured demy
1 ditto, superfine blotting
Terms at sale.

Wines, Spirits, and Beer.
To Publicans, Wine and Spirit Merchants, and Shippers.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
21 hogsheads W. I. rum, 26 o. p.
11 barrels ditto ditto, 19 o. p.
45 hogsheads ditto, 10 o. p.
12 ditto E. I. ditto, 33 o. p.
12 quarter-casks Martell's dark brandy
150 cases old tom
500 ditto London bottled pale sherry
192 casks superior pale sherry
16 octaves ditto ditto
45 casks bottled porter
18 quarter-casks Pandon Whisky
197 cases pale brandy
50 hogsheads Burton ale.
Terms at sale.

Fine Congou, Souchong, Hyson, and Twankay Tea.
To Grocers and Speculators.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
470 boxes finest congou
100 ditto ditto souchong
95 ditto ditto young hyson
100 chest ditto twankay
100 half-chests ditto ditto
109 chests hyson skin (slightly broken).
Terms at sale.

Saddlery and Harness.
To Country Storekeepers, Saddlers, and Livery Stable Keepers.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
9 cases London made harness and saddlery, consisting of
Gents' all over hogskin saddles
Ditto hunting ditto
Ladies' ditto ditto
Gig harness, brass and silver mounting
Double and four horse ditto, ditto
Gig and jockey whips
Spurs, bridles, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

On account of the former purchaser, Mr. John Jacobs, Pitt-street.

MR. W. C. RUSH will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 292, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock precisely, without reserve,
5 pieces twill silesias
15 dozen knit hose
7 ditto ditto and L.W. ditto
2 shawls
3 wool ditto.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.

MR. W. C. RUSH will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 292, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Drab and blue coats
Shooting coats
Trousers
Vests
Blankets
Woollens, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and Others.

MR. W. C. RUSH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 292, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 26th June, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Without reserve,
One hundred and ten packages of drapery, clothing, slops, &c., comprising
French merinos, black and colours
British ditto, all wool
French twills
Ditto delaines
Printed cashmeres
Circassian cloths
Coburgs
Bayadere robes
Cashmere ditto
Delaine ditto
Rich black satins
Ditto coloured glaces
Brocaded ditto
Black ditto
Brocaded robes
Checked and stripe glaces
Satinettes
Sarnettes
Persians
Glazed linings
Roll shirtings
Silesias
Unions
Calicoes
Sheetings, soft warp
72-inch gray sheetings
36 in. ditto calicoes
White ditto
Horrock's longcloths
Imitation ditto
Huckabacks
Regatta shirtings
Linen ticks
Diapers
Welsh flannels
Imitation ditto
Lancashire ditto
Blankets, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4
White shirts, washed and boxed
Regat a ditto, ditto
Scotch twill shirts
Boys' and youths' ditto
Black doeskin trousers
Fancy ditto ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, spring bottoms
Boys' trousers
Moleskin trousers
Boys' ditto
A large variety of vests
Black frock coats
Fancy doeskin ditto
Black oxonian ditto
Boys' jackets
Blue pilot chesterfields
Drab beaver coats
Grey Witney ditto
American reefing jackets
Ditto pea jackets, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

To Boot and Shoe Buyers and others

MR. W. C. RUSH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 292, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 29th June, at 11 o'clock precisely, without reserve,
Seventy-two packages of seasonable boots and shoes, just landed, ex late arrivals, in fine condition, and comprising
Superior wellington boots
Ditto ditto, french fronts
Patent short ditto
Half ditto, clumps
Heavy ditto, bradded
Superior waterlights, eyelet holes
Extra stout ditto
Shooting shoes
Highbrook cossacks
Super calf ditto
Boys' and youths' bluchers
Ditto ditto, tipped
Ditto oxford and button shoes
Ditto button boots
Enamelled napoleons
Thigh boots
Ladies' super cashmere boots, patent goloshed
Ditto ditto ditto, welts
Ditto cloth, button and lace, ditto
Ditto ditto, elastic side, ditto
Ditto patent shoes, spring fronts
Maids' cloth and cashmere boots
Ditto ditto ditto, goloshed and welts
Ditto patent shoes
Children's ditto, all sizes
Ditto cloth boots, button and lace, ditto
Ditto cashmere boots
Ditto patent straps.
Terms at sale.

Mantles.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 248, George-street, THIS DAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
1 case ladies' cloth mantles.
Terms at sale.

To Drapers, Warehousemen, Shippers, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 248, George-street, THIS DAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of
Welsh flannels
Imitation Welsh flannels
8-4 super blankets
9-4 ditto
10-4 ditto
Hearthrugs
Plain and striped rugs
Figured drugget
Bedside carpets
Carpet-binding and thread, &c.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Tuesday.
Notice to Drapers, &c.

CHATTO and HUGHES will sell, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Superior clothing, viz.—
Overcoats
Shooting coats
Paletots
Vests
Trousers
Waterproof clothing, viz.—
Coats, reversibles
Leggings
Caps and helmets
Flannels
Blankets
Rugs
Hearth rugs
Druggets
Ticks
Mantles
Handkerchiefs
Muslins
Lambswool and cotton hosiery
General drapery, &c., &c.

Leghorn Hats, Carpet Bags.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 248, George-street, THIS DAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
1 case Leghorn hats, and Leghorn trimmings
2 cases Brussels carpet bags, various sizes
Terms at sale.

Economical Lamps.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 248, George street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock,
2 cases economical lamps, viz.—
Patent brass lamps for candlesticks
French candlesticks and lamps
Large and small carcass lamps
☞ To burn any kind of oil.
Terms at sale.

Perfumery, Confectionery, Fancy Goods.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 248, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock.
Extra toilet soap, assorted, viz.,
Apples, pears
Plum, apricots
Oranges, pines
Love apples, citrons, &c.
Honey soap
Superfine London peppermint lozenges
Superfine Pontefract liquorice cakes
Superfine Yorkshire drops
Colonial confectionery
Spirit flasks, wicker and leather
Accordeons, flutinas, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Wine, Brandy, Beer.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 248, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th June, at 11 o'clock,
3 butts sherry
3 hogsheads brown sherry
18 cases brandy
25 cases, each 4 dozen, bottled beer.
Terms at sale.

Winter Clothing
Waterproof Clothing
Blankets, Flannels, Rugs
Lambswool Hosiery, &c., &c., &c.
To Drapers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 248, George-street, THIS DAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Pilot chesterfield coats
Beaver balmoral coats
Saxon paletots
Mixed doe shooting coats
Beaver super milled ness
Black witney ness
Beaver chesterfield coats
Mohair faced ditto
Mottled beaver paletots
Sporting vests
Black cloth vests
Fancy ditto
Black doeskin trousers
Fancy doeskin trousers
Steel-mixed ditto ditto
Diagonal ditto ditto
Waterproof coats and cloaks
Reversible waterproof coats
Genuine economical leggings
Waterproof caps
Ditto ditto, with capes
Plain cossackins
Fancy ditto
Black and blue cloths
Blankets
Flannels
Fawn plaid rugs
Striped rugs
Cotton rugs
Plain rugs
Grey calicoes
Linen ticks
Regatta shirts
Gala plaids
Cambric handkerchiefs
Turkey red bandannas
Cashmere scarfs
Spun silk handkerchiefs
Nainsook muslin
Soft book ditto
India mull ditto
Bishops' lawn
Scarlet caps
Cotton hose
Cotton vests
Merino vests
Lambswool vests
Lambswool hose
Lambswool half-hose
Men's black hats
Boys' hats
Kossuth hats
Carlisle real cotton
Ditto thread
Cotton drill
Canvas, Nos. 1, 2, and 3
Ladies' dress caps
Ladies' head dresses
Fancy buttons
Coat ditto
Net caps, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

New Stanhope Gig.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A stanhope gig, built expressly for country use, painted green, picked out white, lined with drab cloth, mall patent axles, &c., &c.

London-made Single and Double Harness.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
10 sets of London-made single and double harness, just imported.

TUESDAY'S General Sale.

MR. C. MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A splendid pair of carriage horses
The usual variety of heavy and light draught, carriage, gig, and saddle horses
A britzska phaeton, pair horses, and harness
A new stanhope gig
Carriages, dog carts, drays, carts, harness, saddlery, &c.

Britzska Phaeton, Pair of Horses, and Harness.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A light britzska, painted blue, lined drab, mall patent axles, lamps, poles, &c., complete
A handsome pair of horses
A really new set of double harness

Splendid Pair of Carriage Horses.

MR. C. MARTYN has instructions to sell by auction, at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A black gelding, 5 years old, 16 hands high
A chestnut gelding, ditto ditto
The above are as superior a pair of horses as can be found, fine showy steppers, perfectly temperate, very powerful, and thoroughly broken to saddle, single and double harness.
Any trial will be given.

WOOLLER'S HORSE REPOSITORY, George-street, opposite the Police Office.
Established 1835—under the new Rules. No charge made at this Repository for putting up horses, &c., for sale by auction. Mr. S. WOOLLER, will sell by public auction every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11 o'clock each day. N.B.—All horses, &c., sold, the owners can have their money immediately after the sale.

Horse Bazaar, 153, Pitt and 154, Castlereagh streets, Sydney.
Established, 1847.
Sale Days, Wednesday and Saturday, at 11 o'clock.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. hold a regular sale by auction every Wednesday and Saturday at 11 o'clock,
Horses intended for either sales should arrive at the Bazaar, accompanied with instructions, one day previous, in order to be properly dressed, tried, and shown.
The usual cash advances on invoices of saddlery, gigs, carriages, and other vehicles intended for unreserved sale, for which there is ample room under cover.
The private livery stables (newly erected) adjoin the Castlereagh-street entrance, and are wholly distinct from the sale stables.

Pure Paper
Writing Ink.
Copying Ink.

F. PUISSANT will sell by auction, at the French Auction Rooms, No. 7, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
An invoice of pure paper, assorted
Ditto of writing ink, in bottles all sizes
Ditto of copying ink, ditto.
Terms, cash.

Pawn Office, Brickfield-hill.

MR. J. C. MOLLOY will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Tuesday, 26th, at 11 o'clock,
A large quantity of men's first-rate clothing, consisting of black frock and shooting coats, black beaver and blue pilot cloth trousers, blankets, rugs, quilts, counterpanes, clocks, gold and silver watches, gold chains, rings, telescopes, boots and shoes, cutlery, guns and pistols, and lot of carpenters' tools.
Terms, cash.

German Sausage, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, York and Wynyard streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
40 cases, each containing 50 lbs., German sausage
2 casks salted salmon
1 case lingfish.
Terms at sale.

218 cases assorted Oilman's Stores
Pickles
Sauces
Jams, Jellies, Marmalade
Brandy Fruits
Confectionary
Elderberry Cordial
Preserved Salmon, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, York and Wynyard streets, THIS DAY, June 26th, at 11 o'clock,
218 cases assorted oilman's stores, comprising
Pickles, in pints and quarts
Ditto, in white glass jars
Assorted sauces
Best cayenne pepper
Preserved salmon, in 4lb. tins
Scotch marmalade
Assorted jams, jellies, and marmalades
Fruits, in brandy
Confectionary, in stoppered bottles
Elderberry cordial
Orangeflower water
Syrup of capillaire and fruits
Fruit essences, assorted
Strong vinegar, in hogsheads and quarters, &c.
Terms at sale.

Large Size and Powerful Toned Musical Boxes.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, York and Wynyard streets, WEDNESDAY, June 27th, at 11 o'clock,
One case fine toned musical boxes playing from 12 to 4 airs.
Terms at sale.

Gold and Silver Watches
Jewellery and Plated Ware.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction at his Rooms, York and Wynyard streets, on WEDNESDAY, June 27, at 11 o'clock.
An invoice of superior gold and silver Geneva watches
Hunting and 15-day watches
Fine gold jewellery
Silver-mounted plated ware, &c.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Ironmongery.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex General De Steurs, Fokkens, master, from London.

WILLIAM GRINSELL BURGIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Tuesday, 26th June, at the Sydney Auction Mart, at 11 o'clock, without reserve, S&Co. in square W over—1 case glass paper
S. 354—4 casks glue
S within C. 1512—1 cask assorted brass foundery
1261—1 cask hurdle nails
1460—1 ditto flemish tacks
1461—1 ditto copper rivets
1466—1 ditto horse nails
1467—1 ditto ditto
1471—1 ditto clout nails
2 bundles spades
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms at sale.

Winch.

RISHWORTH and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Rooms (behind Mort and Co.'s), Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock,
One iron winch (very powerful), with chain and pulley complete.
Terms, cash.

Winch and Bullock Chain, Iron Links, Trucks, Pulleys, Blocks, Mauritius Sugar, Gunny Bags, Woolpacks, Signal Lights, &c.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms (behind Mort and Co.'s), Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 26th June, at half-past 10 o'clock,
5cwt. 0qr. 14lbs. winch chain
5cwt. 3qr. 13lbs. bullock ditto
10lbs. iron links
3 trucks
1 pulley
3 blocks
5 bags Mauritius sugar
1 looking-glass frame
10 dozen gunny bags, and 2 woolpacks
1 box signal lights
Terms, cash.

To Builders, Contractors, and others.
Roman Cement
Plaster of Paris
For Sale, by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th June.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th June, at half-past 3 o'clock p.m.,
95 barrels Roman cement
83 ditto plaster of Paris
Terms at sale.

Extensive and Unreserved Sale of Boots and Shoes.
To Boot and Shoe Makers, Shippers, Country Storekeepers, and others.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by public auction, at their Rooms (behind Mort and Co.'s), Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th June, at 11 o'clock,
Thirty cases and trunks of boots and shoes, comprising
Wellington boots
Patent Persian albert ditto
Cachemere alberts, side springs
High-back bluchers
Super shooting boots
Waterlights
Mob-nailed bluchers
Gents' side-spring boots
Ditto button boots
Youths' ditto ditto
Long-grain boots
Short ditto ditto
Wellington shoes
Kip bluchers
Clumped ditto
Pegged and clumped ditto
Pegged thigh boots
Sewn ditto ditto
Jents' I.R. overshoes
Ladies' ditto ditto
Misses' ditto ditto
Ladies' cloth boots, military heels
Ditto ditto, goloshed
Ditto cashmere, ditto
Ditto merino, ditto
Ditto kid-top, ditto
Ditto merino, ditto, high fronts
Ditto cloth goloshed leather boots
Ditto ditto vamped ditto ditto
Girls' cloth boots
Patent strap shoes, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.—No reserve.
☞ The above well-assorted invoice of well-made seasonable goods is worthy of the particular attention of the trade and others, more especially as the instructions are positive as to their being sold without reserve.

Elegant and Valuable Household Furniture, Plate, Glass, Oil Painting, Engravings, &c., the property of James Alexander, Esq., to be sold at his residence, St. Mark's-crescent, Darling Point Road, in consequence of his departure for England.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions from James Alexander, Esq., to sell by public auction, at his residence, St. Mark's-crescent, near St. Mark's Church, Darling Point Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th July, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his modern and elegant household furniture, &c., comprising every article required in the domestic arrangements of a complete establishment,
THE DRAWING-ROOM contains rosewood furniture en suite, covered with crimson damask, comprising couches, balloon back chairs, arm ditto, easy ditto, footstools, &c., rosewood screen, Berlin wool work, rosewood loo table with elegant cover, rosewood cottage pianoforte 6½ octaves, a splendid instrument by Rochel and Co., rosewood music chair, Persian wool worked seat, Chinese card, and coffee tables, elegant inlaid ottoman, rich velvet pile carpet and rug to match, window curtains and poles, vases, ornaments, engravings, pier glass with elegant gilt frame, matting, &c., &c.
THE DINING ROOM contains mahogany telescope dining table, mahogany chairs, morocco covered; ditto sideboard, plate glass back, marble top; Brussels carpet and rug, oil paintings, curtains, chim

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Monday.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.
BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE and a Jury of four.

CLARKE V. BROWN AND ANOTHER.

This was an action upon a warranty of beef purchased under a written agreement, and said to be of a quality inferior to that bargained for. Plea, that there was no warranty, and that the beef delivered was according to contract.

Messrs. Darvall and Wise appeared for the plaintiff, and the Solicitor-General and Mr. Stephen for the defendant.

The quantity of beef forming the subject-matter of this action was thirty tierces, which was purchased for shipment to New Zealand, and was warranted to be "good sweet beef." £3 10s. per tierce was paid for the beef, and it realised £6 per tierce at New Zealand. But the contract at New Zealand was for "beef without bone," and the meat not being in accordance with this description, a reduction of 10s. per tierce was allowed. Of the thirty tierces, however, nineteen were subsequently taken back by the plaintiff from the New Zealand purchaser, as being unfit for use, and were sold at the defendant's risk at about £13. The object of the action was to recover the difference between the amount actually realised, and that which, it was said, ought to have been realised. There was evidence that, according to the usages of the trade, the words of that warranty would imply that the beef should be such as to keep for a long period, and that well-cured beef ought to have kept for two or three years; but there was also evidence that this meat was bought at auction from a butcher; that it was re-pickled, and packed in good condition, and that part of this same parcel of beef had been sold at Melbourne, and never complained of. It was contended for the defendant that the identity of the beef ought to have been clearly proved, which was not the case; also, that there was no breach here for which the defendant was responsible, and for three reasons: first, because as the contract was for "good sweet beef," this would have been fulfilled, according to the clear meaning of the terms, by the delivery of even unsalted meat, provided it was in good condition; secondly, because the contract made in New Zealand for the delivery of "beef without bone," was one of a different nature from that made in Sydney, and the beef, although quite in accordance with the Sydney contract, might not have been in accordance with the New Zealand contract; thirdly, because the plaintiff, not having warranted the beef at the time of the sale, ought to have taken it back.

His Honor left the jury to say whether there had been such a warranty as was declared upon, and, if so, whether it was proved that the beef sold in New Zealand was the same which had been sold under this warranty; and, assuming this identity to be established, whether there had been a failure as to quality, and what loss had been thereby occasioned.

The jury found for the plaintiff on the first issue, and for the defendant on the second, the verdict being thus substantially for the defendant.

HOSKING V. CHIPPENDALE.

This was an action of ejectment, to recover possession of 300 acres of land near Liverpool.

The Solicitor-General and Mr. Stephen appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Darvall for the defendant.

There had been several tenancies of this property in question, of which the defendant had been in occupation for a considerable period. There was a conflicting of testimony, however, as to their present position. The parties themselves were examined. According to the evidence of the plaintiff there had been first a lease for seven years, and then a renewal of that lease for five years, this latter term expiring on the 1st of April last. At this time there had been negociations for a further renewal, but there had been some hesitation by the defendant, on account of the demand for additional rent, and before he had made up his mind plaintiff had had another offer for the property, which he had accepted. The defendant, finding that this offer to come to plaintiff's terms was too late, refused to give up possession. According to the evidence of the defendant the letting had been different. The last taking, he contended, had been for five years, but being by parol it was valid only for three years, and there had been since then a tenancy from year to year; consequently that the tenancy must be brought to a close by six months notice in the ordinary mode.

Verdict for the plaintiff, damages (for mesne profits) £17 15s.

AUSTRALASIAN BOTANIC AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In accordance with the advertisements in the daily papers of yesterday, this Society had its adjourned annual meeting. The Hon. Sir C. Nicholson, Knight, having taken the chair, the secretary read the following report:—

The Committee, in laying before the members of the Australasian Botanic and Horticultural Society the usual annual report, have, in the first place, to announce the result of the several exhibitions of the year; the proceeds of the spring exhibition were equally satisfactory to the funds of the society as those of the preceding year, amounting to one hundred and sixty-one pounds; the receipts of the summer exhibition, on the contrary, fell much below the usual average,—which can alone be imputed to the extremely unpropitious state of the weather on the appointed day, a hot wind of an overpowering temperature ushering in the forenoon, and followed during the period of the exhibition by a southerly wind of corresponding violence; the receipts were consequently reduced to the comparatively low figure of £34 17s. 6d. The late autumnal exhibition again assumed a more satisfactory character, the receipts reaching upon that day the sum of one hundred pounds, which presents an increase in favour of the Society of about thirty-five pounds, upon the average of the autumnal exhibitions of the last six years.

Your Committee have the satisfaction, secondly, to record the result of the rose show, which was decided to take place experimentally on the 1st of November, at a special meeting, convened to consider this subject, on the twenty-fifth of October last. After payment of expenses attendant upon this show, a surplus of about £30 was left to the credit of the society, and your committee are of opinion that, if in future years an earlier intimation be afforded to rose growers in general of the appointment of such exhibition becoming an annual one, the character of the show will assume a higher grade, and the results be still more satisfactory to the interests of the society.

In the third place, the attention of your Committee has been especially directed to the consideration of the subject of their monthly meetings, and to the propriety of their continuance or otherwise; the majority are in favour of their being efficiently carried out in the terms of the report for the past year, and they earnestly appeal to every member of the society capable of individually forwarding the success of these meetings to contribute and send in plants for competition on these days, and to assist in the furtherance of the other objects contemplated by these meetings. In reference to a resolution come to by the Committee at a former meeting, that the principal botanical periodicals of the day should be provided for the inspection of members, as an additional attraction to the several monthly meetings, your Committee have the pleasure to report to the subscribers that arrangements have been entered into for the supply of the leading botanical periodicals. Some little delay in this matter has unavoidably occurred, but the Committee nevertheless hope that the requisite supply will now be forthcoming by an early mail; the Committee have further to remark upon this subject, that a few works connected with botanical science, being the only ones to be obtained in the Sydney book-market, have been already purchased for the use of the Society.

Your Committee have the pleasure to state that, in consonance with a minute of resolution, a deputation of their body waited upon his Excellency Sir William Denison, for the purpose of soliciting him to assume the presidency of the Society. The deputation was most courteously received by his Excellency, and, in accordance to the request, he expressed his interest in, and his desire to support the objects and welfare of the Society.

Your Committee have to record the retirement of Mr. Smart from the office of Treasurer of the society, in consequence of his departure from the colony, and to express their regret at the loss of his valuable services in that capacity, and their appreciation of the same, and of the further loss of his individual assistance as a valuable contributor to the exhibitions of this Society.

Your Committee beg further to report that two lists of subscribers to the Society have varied in the following proportions during the last year:—Members returning to Europe, 20; ditto deceased, 3; ditto declining, 8; giving a total of 30. This decrease has been met, and more than counterbalanced by the addition of 65 new members at the present date.

He then read the balance sheet, which showed that £239 19s. 6d. stood to the credit of the Society. A short conversation took place as to the desirability of electing some practical men on the committee of management, and the following is a list of the gentlemen elected:—Dr. Woolley, Professor Smith, Messrs. Holroyd, Mort, Mitchell, and Henderson. Colonel Mitchell was then elected treasurer in the place of Mr. Smart, retired. It was then determined that the exhibition committee should consist of Messrs. Moore, Turner, and Henderson, and Drs. Bennett and Catlett. There being no further business, the meeting separated.

OMNIBUS ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, two omnibusses, one called the "Invincible" and the other "Our Bus," came in violent collision with each other in George-street, opposite Hunter-street. Both were being driven slowly, but neither was on the right side of the road, inasmuch as both were in the centre. The Invincible was capsized, and Mrs. Solomons, who with her infant was inside, sustained some injury though not we believe of a serious nature. Mr. R. Ronald who was passing at the time, immediately sent for Dr. Elliott, who attended promptly and did all that the circumstances of the case required. The mother with her infant then proceeded to the residence of her sister, and one of the drivers was, we believe, subsequently taken into custody. Neither the child nor any of the other passengers received injury.

WE are requested to call attention to the sale, this day, at 11 o'clock, at the Rooms of Messrs. Mort and Co., of 5520 sheep, together with the right to 13 sections of leased land within 20 miles of Ipswich, Moreton Bay.—ADV.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

CROWN LAND SALES.—At the Crown Land Sales' Room, Macquarie-street, at 11 o'clock, Town and Suburban Lots of Land.

MR. C. NEWTON.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Weighing Machines, Iron Safe, Damaged Sardines, Hoop Iron, and Tin Plate; at 11 o'clock, Ironmongery, Plated Ware, Tools and Locks, Printing and Wrapping Paper, Oilmen's Stores, Matches, Twine, Liverpool Salt, Biscuits, Candles, Sugar, Wines, Spirits, Beer, Split Peas, Whiting, Calcutta Linen, White Manila Rope, Saddlery and Harness.

MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THERELKELD.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Fishing or Pleasure Boat, Pianofortes, Engravings, Musical Boxes.

MESSRS. COHEN AND HARBOTTLE.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Navy Canvas, Patent Taper Tube Bedsteads.

MESSRS. MOORE.—At 13, Upper Fort-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, &c; at their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, &c.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At their Sale Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Winter and Waterproof Clothing, Blankets, Flannels, Rugs, Carpets, Lambswool, Hosiery.

MR. R. MURIEL.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Library, Pianoforte, and Busts of the late Right Rev. W. G. Broughton, D.D.

MR. E. SALAMON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Marmalade, Brandy, Fruits, Confectionary, Elderberry, Cordial, Preserved Salmon, German Sausage.

MESSRS. RISHWORTH AND CO.—At their Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Winch and Bullock Chains, Iron Links, Trucks, Pulleys, Blocks, Sugar, Gunny Bags, Woolpacks, Signal Lights.

MR. LONG.—At the Cattle Sale Yards, Camperdown, at 2 o'clock, Fat Wethers, Ewes, and Bullocks.

MR. MORT.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Sheep, with Right to Runs, in the Moreton Bay District.

MR. W. G. BURGIS.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Damaged Ironmongery.

MR. J. C. MOLLOY.—At the Pawn Office, Brickfield-hill, at 11 o'clock, Wearing Apparel, Jewellery, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, &c.

MR. W. C. RUSH.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Clothing, Slops, &c.

MR. C. MARTYN.—At the Bazaar, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Harness, Phaeton, Gig, Carriage, Dog Cart, Drays, &c.

MR. J. M. HUGHES.—At 93, Botany-street, Surry Hills, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, &c.

FOREIGN DOCTORS.—A petition to the Governor-General has been got up by the gentlemen holding foreign medical diplomas and a number of foreign residents in Sydney, praying that some steps might be taken for placing the former class of gentlemen in a less anomalous position than that which they at present occupy. The prayer of this position has been strongly recommended to the favourable consideration of Sir William Denison by the foreign consuls, who have joined in a formal communication for this purpose, which they presented to his Excellency yesterday. The Governor-General expressed an opinion decidedly favourable to an extension to foreign practioners of the same privileges as are conceded to those holding British diplomas, provided that means could be devised for testing the value of their certificates, so as to ensure that none were omitted to practice but such as were really and legally qualified according to the usages of the country from which they came. After some discussion as to the best mode of providing for this, His Excellency suggested that it would be better to submit some definite plan, taking the existing law as a basis, and pointing out such amendments as were thought necessary. His Excellency stated that if this course was taken, he should not only be glad to consider favourably the measure submitted to him, but, if it was one of a practical nature, to recommend it to the Legislature. The justice and liberality of this conclusion being recognised by all the foreign representatives, the interview terminated, with an understanding that some measure *would* be submitted to His Excellency, for the purpose of carrying out with proper precaution the wishes of the petitioners.

DEPREDATIONS BY THE ABORIGINES.—A robbery has been committed on Brown Station, the residence of Mr. Edward Kearney, by a party of blacks under the following circumstances. A party of about forty blacks made their appearance on Mr. Kearney's station and joined two others who had been shepherding for some time there. They commenced a slaughter on a flock of fine wethers fatting for market. This was continued for some few days, Mr. Kearney being absent on business. On his return he went to their camping place and found the party feasting on one of the finest sheep in his flock. He ordered them to disperse, and the two fellows in his employ to give up charge of the sheep. They pretended to leave, but watched Mr. Kearney on his way to an out station where they knew he would remain some time drafting his ewes for lambing. Some of the party proceeded to the home station, being well armed, not only spears and other weapons being used among them, but also with guns and pistols. One of the fellows called King Henry demanded food of Mrs. Kearney and her sister, who said they could not afford to feed so many. The fellow, after using the most abusive and disgusting language, and threatening some injury to Mr. Kearney, swore, if food was not given to them, they would take it by force. The females being unprotected at the time, were obliged to comply with their demands. They then made their way to Mr. James Allan's station, Ingles Flat. They met with no encouragement there, but commenced pilfering sugar and flour, but it being discovered, the rations were removed into the house. Mr. Allan therefore sustained but little loss, with the exception of a few sheep. Finding it useless to remain there they planned the robbery at Mr. Kearney's. This fact has been ascertained from black Jemmy and his Lubra who are old servants of Messrs. Allan and Kearney. On Monday morning the party separated, having provided themselves with a good supply of bullets; seven of them made their way through the scrub, the others pretending to go into the Tatiara. On Tuesday Mrs. Kearney observed that two slabs had been removed from the store, and a box of flour 200 lbs., a bag and a-half of sugar, about 90 lbs., a quantity of tea and some potatoes had been stolen. The foot prints of some blacks were plain near the store, but in following them they were found to be obliterated by their drawing brushwood after them. Mr. Kearney being alone, and knowing he had if he met them an earnest party to contend with, immediately rode off for the assistance of the mounted police, the nearest one being twenty-five miles from his station. Two days were lost before any pursuit could be undertaken, and that, with one policeman only. They, however, after a ride of about five miles, came up with the thieves, who had by this time joined another party. They had divided the spoil, and destroyed by burning everything that was at all likely to be identified by Mr. Kearney. After a desperate scuffle one fellow, King Henry got away from the man, (a black) who had grappled with him. He was again seized, got away a second time and took to the water, where he would have made his escape effectually had he not been wounded in the arm. He was then secured and taken to Gnichen Bay. The case stands remanded until the 10th May, to enable Mr. Kearney, to procure witnesses; the other scamps made off on the first alarm. Warrants are issued, and the police in search after them. We are placed in a very unpleasant situation in this part of the country. These fellows have been getting more abusive and daring every season. Mr. Kearney's store was robbed by them last year to a considerable amount, they take advantage of the temporary absence of the masters or men, and intimidate females by threats and the display of arms, for the purpose of getting flour, &c. Are such a set of barbarians allowed by law to have arms and ammunition in their possession, or are the police neglectful of their duty? Something must be done, or our wives and families, as well as ourselves, may fall a sacrifice to their barbarity.—*Correspondent of the Portland Guardian.*

WE are requested to call the particular attention of warehousemen, drapers, shippers, country storekeepers, and others, to Mr. C. Rush's extensive and unreserved sale of general drapery goods, hosiery, &c., at his rooms, 292, Pitt-street, this day, at 11 o'clock, prompt.—ADV.

CHATTO AND HUGHES have requested us to direct the special attention of drapers, warehousemen, shippers, and others, to their sales this day, comprising every requisite for the season.—ADV.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—That all good men are anxious to see abuses in everything connected with Government and Government establishments corrected, both in old and new countries, has been the glory and pride of honest British subjects. That reformation has been effected, and abuses corrected by the representatives of the People, requires little logic to prove. But for the more effectual cure, we do not like to see weapons used not of the right material.

We regret to state that the angel-like visit of our honorable borough member, was of so short duration that we fear much of the information he stated to have received from the high functionary, with the J.P. attached to his name, must be imaginary, for certainly we could not suppose that any of the governors we had the privilege of knowing, would place the commission of peace in the keeping of any person who could be capable of misleading the public, by placing information that could not be substantially proved in the hands of any Legislator. That it is incorrect, every discerning person in this city can testify, and no second opinion appears that both Mr. Flood and Mr. Parkes have been misled in the greater and most material part of the statements made in Council, on the night of Tuesday last.

That both those gentlemen are desirous to effect good, not only for this City and district, but for the colony we are glad to admit, and gladly do we rejoice to see such men in the high position they have by their own abilities attained, and it is a pity they should be misled by parties, who certainly neither for the love of justice or truth, penned the letter stated to convey the information reflecting on the Heads of the Convict Department here.

When the public know, as we do here, that the conduct of that department is and has been for a considerable time, under the supervellance of an old British Officer, a gentleman of high standing, who has fought his country's battles, and whose word, all who know him would take, and be better satisfied with, than the bond of the supposed writer, with the J.P., fastened to his name.

We wish to go a-head here, but we wish to do it with clean hands, we don't want to advance on false representations, we have claims that we seek to be redressed as men and loyal subjects, those we put forth, and we are satisfied our present Governor-General will assist us in due season, not as crawlers, but as truth telling and honest subjects.

A LOVER OF TRUTH, NOT BURTHENED WITH J.P.
Newcastle, 23rd June, 1853.

NEW SOUTH WALES VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

DRILL.

(*In a series of Papers.*)

No. 3.

ADVICE, however earnestly given, however ardently solicited, if it does not coincide with a man's own opinions—if it tends only to correct irregularities, to dissuade from a continuance and to recommend a reformation of errors—seldom answers any other purpose than to put him out of humour with himself, and to enlist his animosities against the adviser: "*Nemo in sese tentat descendere.*"

But, however much individuals may be offended at our pretensions to enlarge upon the accomplishments necessary or unnecessary to form the character of a complete artilleryman, the truth in the end must prevail, and will tell upon the corps. And though some may sneer at the unimportance of anonymous obscurity, yet impartial criticism, whose censure is not to be restrained by the fear of giving offence, nor praise allured in the hopes of conciliating supporters, will not fail in its beneficial results; and so far from damping exertion, will tend to efficiency and superiority. But by whomsoever the duty of faithfully investigating the true condition of the corps may be undertaken, more especially if he venture upon the test of Horace—

——ridiculum acri
Fortius ac melius magnas plerumque secat res—

he must expect to be carped at with severity—to encounter many foes.

Hence it is that we find ourselves encompassed by legislators, whose tongues vibrate with denunciations; leading journalists, profuse in words but poor in argument; their bland rhetoricians of the "Lea;" their brusquer correspondents, who incontinently unsheath "Steel," or march right upon you with the "Bayonet;" reporters; supernumeraries; volunteers for pay; volunteers for clothing (alas! that such commingle with the genuine); natives and imaginatives; the malicious and (how convenient the union!) the economist.

But no true artilleryman is to be cowed by the manner in which the various sorts of arms, from the "heavy" artillery of Mr. Martin to the sharp, rattling irregular fire of questioners from Durham may be employed against him: action to the front or rear—to the right or left, he is equally delighted.

In our path there lies then a new arena, and before we can fall in again for drill, we have to fight our way through a perfect crowd. A few short tussles and our work is done. We proceed according to the manual for *drill*—"by numbers."

(1.) Not only is the Legislative Council prone to usurp into its own hands far too much of the executive administration of affairs, but it would seem that certain of its members, laudably desirous of keeping up the notoriety, if they cannot keep up the distinction of their names, are led to seek for reputation (in the present instance, at the cannon's mouth), to acquire importance, or even perhaps to gratify a personal *taste* (any stronger phrase might be unparliamentary), by appropriating to themselves some special business. It is not *ours* to inquire with what motive or by what *accident* the honorable member for Cook and Westmoreland was induced to take the Volunteers in hand. As far as we could discover, there certainly was no rational ground that any good could be produced by the amount of knowledge of his subject which the honorable gentleman proposed to bring with him into the committee moved for. For this reason the enquiry asked for, though in itself valuable, was at first sight regarded by us as a motion of that random kind with which a member fishes for abuses, yet who may be still more anxious to catch notoriety. But although such a step might have been taken in the pure arrogance of his boundless egotism, still when the honorable member coolly ignored the experienced and highly respectable naval and military officers in Council, and told off a detachment, consisting of an obsolete attorney and no end of live lumber, for a special service, requiring a thorough knowledge of military affairs, it did occur to us that neither the notoriety to be gained, nor the *eclat* attendant on the command of the expedition was all that was aimed at by the mover, and the gentlemen in such close proximity to St. Martins-le-Grand. Mr. Martin had, however, nearly hammered the Council into an impression that the Government were sanctioning a waste of public time and official labour; and withal, an useless expenditure. But whilst the honorable gentleman was thus tinkering away, there suddenly arose a very different kind of reformer, (to whom we shall presently refer,) who threw this knot of petty grievance-mongers overboard, and appointed a committee competent to the duties involved in an inquiry, which, apart from the *jejune* introduction by which it was brought under the notice of the House, is, it must be admitted, in proper hands, one of importance. But in Mr. Martin's speech, we found, or fancied that we had found, that both his inferences and his expectations involved a great deal of gratuitous assumption, and many of his facts would have led us to exactly opposite conclusions. It is therefore some source of consolation that the matter is now before a tribunal able to report upon it to the House with every advantage to the public service. But let us not forget to whom the public and the Volunteers are alike indebted for this timely rescue. Now this involves an anecdote—Mr. Dunning and Colonel Barré, travelling together, chanced to arrive at Berlin exactly at the time of a grand review, and were presented to the king on the ground as two Englishmen of distinction and members of the British Parliament. Colonel Barré as *Colonel* Barré; and Mr. D. as the King's Solicitor-*General*. Frederick knew enough of colonels and generals to be caught by the sound of such titles, never dreaming that in this instance, they were not equally military. War horses, richly caparisoned, were immediately offered to the English Colonel and *General*, and of necessity accepted. The Colonel rode like a colonel, but the general no better than any other solicitor-general, and very unlike what the Prussian troops and Frederick himself had been accustomed to see in the field. The horse besides, on which he rode, being under the same mistake as his royal master, was not sparing of his military movements, to the no small embarrassment of his *law full* rider, who, being quite unused to such *action*, had hard difficulty to keep his seat, and on going through the various manœuvres, which he had no means of controlling, afforded considerable amusement to the assemblage. But not of this class is the Solicitor-General of New South Wales. He affects military operations. His levies are upon a befitting scale. He is your man for a subsidy of £100,000 per annum during the war. No sooner did he catch sight of the grotesque detachment headed by Scriblerus, than, laying lance in rest, he clapped spurs to his horse. The effect of the *rencontre* we must leave to the imagination. It may suffice to add that full three-fourths of the Martini have never since been heard of, and that it is supposed that they never drew bit till they pulled up on the other side of the Blue Mountains.

Chairman of Committee: What proportion of the Artillery corps is in *constant attendance at drill*? Artillery, what say you? "To be or not to be," depends upon your answer to this question.

(2.) The leaders in the *Sydney Morning Herald* depict the corps as marching slowly on—through much tribulation and shaft work, to an advanced position, which must ultimately be repaired to by others for guidance, and looked up to with respect. They point, however, to the period of occupation as distant, and in the meanwhile certainly display no decided inclination to hurry the corps into premature excellencies, or to spare its imperfections, thus adding fresh incentives to *persevering and continuous drill*. In connexion with the leading journals we have, however, not only unpleasant truths to encounter, but flattery has to be stripped of its guise. The reporter of the *Herald* persists in his compliments on the score of justice. How happy for poor Lord Raglan, how beneficial for the West, had he only replaced that malcontent of the *Times*, Mr. Russell, in the Crimea! The guns, says our two flattering reviewer on the Queen's birthday, were fired with a regularity and vigour worthy of the Garrison troops. Does he not know that on the auspicious days for royal salutes precision is taxed to the utmost, and can brook no delay beyond the appointed moment? The pause of a second is painful even to the ordinary spectator, but to a military ear it is unendurable. If there should have been, as unfortunately there was, a gun afflicted with intestinal stricture, and which answered tardily, of what real value is the reporter's testimony to our management of "villanous saltpetre?" With all our boasted gunnery, there is ample room for amendment. If by the next anniversary of the Queen's natal day, every blemish shall disappear (as we trust it may), to what alone can such a change be attributable, but our determination to profit in the interval by *unrelaxing attention to drill*.

(3.) On the day of the review the splendid marching of the Sappers and Miners in the rear of the Artillery, proved only how much those who preceded them *had to acquire*.

(4.)—We had almost arrived at parade, when we fell in with "A Supernumerary," who claims and shall have "attention." "Hunc jugulo suo sibi gladio." The work executed ever forms the substratum of our criticism.—we deal with it as it meets our eye, and do not stay to trace the subject of our fault-findings further to their origin than the ranks in which we *find* them. The errors and mistakes complained of, says "A Supernumerary", spring rather from the imperfections of the officers than the shortcomings of the subordinate members of the corps. In the attempt to make good this proposition, he has the misfortune to base his arguments upon misapprehension. No three officers gave, as he alleges, commands at the same time, and in contradictory terms; and yet he would insist strongly upon concessions in favour of "gentlemen privates," thus misled. If, however, he would not lose sight of their position and his own as *private gentlemen*, let him be careful how he press any allegation incapable of proof. We prescribe for him, as for all, *rigid attendance at drill*, which, it is said, begets moral discipline. We trust not only that such will be its salutary influence upon "A Supernumerary," but that we may shortly congratulate him upon deliverance from duties of which he perhaps justly complains as too exclusively quadrupedal. It may be well, however, that he should understand that even his energetic disclaimer of the shafts cannot divest his appeal to the public of its well merited claim to an epithet proper to one at least in his category of substitutes.

(5.)—But what have we here? An order from his Excellency the Governor-General requiring the attendance of the Volunteers, in uniform, at the levee! This is a step in the right direction, Not less so the marked distinction with which his Excellency received them as public bodies next after the Officers of the Army—and preceding civilians not enrolled. It is impossible to shut one's eyes to the truth that the period is fast approaching when the duty of self-defence will rest with the colonists themselves. A moment's thought will convince every unprejudiced enquirer, that up to the present hour the Government has not sufficiently attended to the military preparation the colony should be making. If the Home Government appeals to the patriotism of the colony to furnish men, the Colonial Government should afford to those willing to learn such systematic instruction as may be at once *an inducement to attend drill*, and the means of rendering their training speedy and effective. It will be the wisest policy of the Government to employ such means as may eradicate the dislike to military service which seems to form so conspicuous a feature in the character of the people of the colony. We trust the well-timed courtesy of the Governor-General will not be without its effects on the heads of departments, the legislature, and the colonists. The patronage of the Government certainly is most essential, and nothing can, perhaps, afford a stronger inducement to those who have not enrolled, to do so, than attentions such as the Governor-General has so gracefully conferred. But something more than graceful courtesy and nominal patrons is wanted. In Sydney, we believe, there may be 20,000 adult men capable of bearing arms. Now, we are not so greedy of military parade as to desire to withdraw more than two out of the twenty thousand peaceful and gentle citizens of the metropolis from their ordinary occupations. Out of this number we desire to see in the Artillery (for it is with that corps we are identified) a muster-roll good at any hour for 150 *efficient rank and file*—genuine, not paid Volunteers—men who value patriotism, and come because it is their duty to be present. In a few weeks, despite of the Martini, the corps, which is daily increasing its members, will become, we have no doubt, effective to that number. But beyond its presentation of some cutlery from Birmingham, miscalled swords, alike disgraceful to a soldier's hand and his Excellency's levee—what has the Government done for the Artillery? The corps daily experiences the want of that which is essential to its organisation, and its knowledge of its duties. No corps will thrive in the face of official neglect. We might, from instances within our own knowledge, have justly said, official disrespect. With 150 effective men, exclusive of officers and serjeants, the New South Wales Artillery suggest that its Commandant shall be at least a field officer. Its division should be into three companies; each company having its captain, its first and second lieutenant. The non-commissioned officers should be in proportion of one to every fifteen gunners. The major commandant must have his charger and his forage supplied by the Government, and horses for the transport of the guns should be at his disposal. With respect to the manner of officering the corps there can, we conceive, be but one opinion. Let nothing be done to sever the friendly connection that subsists between its members. The officers must be chosen exclusively from among gentlemen; but let no pay accompany their commissions, unless they should be brought in from the line or other branch of the Queen's service. One of the captains and half of the subalterns should if possible be from the Queen's service. To the same source we should look for non-commissioned officers of the rank of sergeant—in the first instance—the corps will supply the corporals and bombardiers. The Government should supply buglers. The whole departmental routine and drill should be in the hands of an active paid adjutant. Who better for the post, or one more acceptable to the corps, than its respected sergeant-major? Let the Government thus discharge its duty and there will be no lack of artillerymen of the very first calibre. There are abundant reasons to be urged against the positively mean parsimony of the Government as regards the Artillery, and among the rest that a greater liberality would be a measure of far truer economy. The artillery by more liberal means would be brought into a serviceable state in half the time that would be necessary if they were committed only to the care of officers and non-commissioned officers as uninstructed in military matters as themselves. By the infusion of trained men they will be always in a high state of discipline, and capable of a facile augmentation to almost any extent.

These episodes will one day be the death of us,—but with the newspaper in one's hand, the Legislature on the *qui vive*, the Volunteer praised on the one hand, blamed on the other—*laudatur ab his culpatur ab illis*,—the contending parties in the heat of conflict, Scriberus in the field, it would be inglorious that our howitzer should be mute,—although, with only Sergeant Midgely's ordinary allowance of powder, we should be liable to be caught out and unfused, shot by shot, by even the least practised of those double delinquents, on whom Mr. Martin's eye is so sternly fixed, as official truants and *cricketing* volunteers.

Whether the Government may persist in its adherence to a beggarly policy and in the preference of a false economy to the efficiency of the corps they have called into existence, we know not; but when the Colonial Secretary can afford to treat the representations of the corps, though on a great patriotic question, with contempt, and either he or the commander of the forces cannot find time to lay before his Excellency the subscribed rules of which the Volunteer Act authorized the establishment—rules to which absentees would be amenable, and by which the discipline of the corps, it is presumed, would be improved—we may assume that the same neglect of the equipments and requests of the Artillery will continue. Their *close and punctual attendance at drill* is, therefore, more than ever a duty incumbent on each individual member of the corps, as that upon which its general character for efficiency and discipline is to be *alone* dependent.

HOWITZER.

It is confidently stated in correspondence from Paris, that the Emperor announced to a Council of Ministers that he intends to go himself to the Crimea; that the Ministers endeavoured to dissuade him from so doing; that this announcement was the principal topic at a recent diplomatic dinner given by M. Drouyn de Lhuys; and that the Emperor has not yet intimated that he has abandoned the scheme. His object in going is stated to be that he might put an end to differences known to exist among the French Generals. In the event of his absence, his uncle Jerome would be Regent.

VALUE OF WIVES IN CHINA. — Not long since a young English merchant took his youthful wife with him to Hongkong, China, where the couple were visited by a wealthy Mandarin. The latter regarded the lady very attentively, and seemed to dwell with delight upon her movements. When she at length left the apartment, he asked her husband, in broken English, (worse than broken China);—"What give you for that wifey-wife yours?" "Oh," replied the husband, laughing at the singular error of his visitor, "two thousand dollars." This the merchant thought would appear to the Chinese rather a high figure, but he was mistaken. "Well," said the Mandarin, taking out a book with an air of business, "s'pose you give her to me; I give you five thousand." It is difficult to say if the merchant was more amazed than amused; but the very grave and solemn air of the Chinaman convinced him that he was in sober earnest, and he was compelled, therefore, to refuse the offer with as much placidity as he could assume. The Mandarin, however, continued to press his bargain. "I give you seven thousand dollars," said he; you take 'em?" The merchant who had no previous notion of the value of the commodity which he had taken out with him, was compelled at length to inform his visitor that Englishman were not in the habit of selling their wives after they were once in their possession, an assertion which the Chinaman was very slow to believe. The merchant afterwards had a hearty laugh with his young and pretty wife, and told her that he had just discovered her full value, as he had that moment been offered seven thousand dollars for her, a very high figure, "as wives were going" in China at the time!

The Queen of Spain has presented the Pope with six beautiful Andalusian horses.

CIVITA VECCHIA.—The *Moniteur* publishes a note from Civita Vecchia, of the 3rd March, stating that the character of a free port had been restored to that town.

Mr. Barry Charles Hampton Knight, son of Mr. Charles Knight, is appointed index maker to the *London Gazette*.

BIRTHS.

At her residence, South Head road, on the 24th instant, the wife of Mr. T. Larsen, of two sons.

On the 17th instant, at Wincanton house, Cook's river, Mrs. Reuben Hanram, of a son.

At her residence, Lewis-street, Mudgee, on the 18th instant, Mrs. James Gorman, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

By special license, on the 12th June, at All Saints Church, Bathurst, by the Rev. Thomas Sharp, Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Rockley, Campbell River, to Catherine, daughter of the late Mr. John M. Lelliam, of Edinburgh, Scotland.

On June 25th, by special license, at Christ Church, Sydney, by the Rev. — Stephens, Alexander Kerr, chief officer of the ship Asiatic, to Caroline Anne, second daughter of Mr. Daniel Locke, late of Bristol, England.

DEATH.

On the 25th instant, at his late residence, No. 15, Union-street, after a short and painful illness, Mr. George Smith, in the 75th year of his age.

THE EYE.—DEFECTIVE VISION RELIEVED.—Mr. De LISSA, from London, in connexion with the celebrated firm of S. and B. Solomons, opticians and oculists to the Royal Family, of Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. The optical improvements made by this firm enable persons in advanced age, as well as the young, to read with ease, and to discriminate the minutest objects with perfect distinctness. Their lenses have the most valuable advantage over spectacles now in common use, that instead of the vision becoming strained, heated, or weakened, it is preserved and strengthened. Their glasses are slightly tinted by a valuable process, known only to themselves. Telescopes, microscopes, race glasses, double and single operas, of most extensive power. Also, a very small powerful wad-hoot pocket glass, the size of a walnut, to discern objects for miles. Observe the address—Mr. De Lissa, optician and oculist, 86, Castlereagh-street, between King and Market streets. At home from 10 to 6, Saturday's excepted.

It is particularly requested that this advertisement shall be read and kept in memory by all. DENTAL QUALIFICATIONS.

ARRIVAL of MR. ROBERT JOURDAN, of the firm of Jourdan, Brothers, in Sydney, pupil for five years to Dr. Hunter, of Gower-street, London, surgeon dentist to his late Majesty King William IV; one year assistant surgeon dentist to Mr. Bell, of Old Bond-street, London; two years foreman to Monsieur Le Dray, of Bristol. Mr. R. JOURDAN has been practising on his own account in London for five years. In Edinburgh one, and while in practice he had the honour to operate on the following members of the Royal families of France and England:—His Majesty Louis Philippe, the late ex King of France, and family, his Grace the Duke of Cambridge, and other members of the royal families. The late Sir Robert Peel, baronet, Dr. J. Clarke, Dr. Dempster, first class surgeon for the army in Scotland, (well known to many of the public in this colony); the family of Mr. Chambers, of the *Edinburgh Journal*, and also recommended by the first medical men of note in England.

JOURDAN, BROTHERS, have their private reasons for the insertion of this advertisement, and beg to return their sincere thanks to the public for the liberal support they have received since their arrival in New South Wales. They do hope and trust their advertisements have shown to the public how requisite it is that every family should attend to those useful ornaments of nature—the teeth. We believe no other Surgeon-Dentist advertised before the arrival of Jourdan Brothers, explaining the utility of dental surgery,—they do deem it necessary to caution the public against those who may wish to injure them. Their future advertisements with advice will show that they are masters of their profession.

JOURDAN, BROTHERS, surgeon-dentists, 25, Hunter-street, Sydney.

A DISEASE THAT SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.—Among the various disorders of the mouth, there are none more destructive than scurvy, which, on first entering the gums, causes them to bleed on the most trifling occasions, and produces the most offensive and frequently putrid breath. A soft substance invariably accumulates round the necks of the teeth, penetrate into the gums, which gradually waste away; the teeth then become loose and drop out whole from their sockets, and it is well known that the loss of teeth arises more from this cause than from any other. In short, scurvy in the gums affects individuals of all ages and constitutions, and, if not speedily removed, will be the primary cause of toothache and decay.

JOURDAN, BROTHERS, surgeon-dentists, beg to inform the public that they can cure the above disease, in all its stages. The following is their scale of charges for the various diseases common to the mouth:—

Scurvy in the gums (including lotions), from	£3 to	£10
Disease of the enamel	2	5
Chronic inflammation of the gums	1	5
Morbid growth of the gums	1	5
Mercurial inflammation of the gums	5	20
Ulceration of the gums of children	1	3

Filling decayed teeth, each £1 1s.

Artificial teeth manufactured on Jourdan's new system, which procured the approbation of the leading medical profession of London, each £3 3s.

JOURDAN, BROTHERS, 25, Hunter-street, Sydney.

NEW MUSIC and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Just received, D'Albert's and Jullien's Albums for 1855.—Cock Robin, Cinderella, and other quadrilles, waltzes, polkas, galopes, &c., &c., beautifully illustrated; foreign and English songs, among which are those two favourites, "What will they say in England" 2s.; and "Oh, distant stars." London edition, at London prices. Pianofortes, by Collard, Cadby, &c.; harmoniums, by Alexandre; cornet-à-pistons, by Gobart; flutes, by Rudle and Rose; flutinas and other musical instruments, by the best makers; the best violin strings